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YOUTH VERSUS AGE IN BRITISH POLITICS

—Page 2

Can Present Wages Be Maintained? —Page 25

—Page 5 British Royalty and Politics



THE FRONT PAGE

REPRESENTATIVES of the British Federation of Industries, Sir James Lithgow, Sir Arthur Buckham and Mr. Moir Mackenzie, have returned to England after a rapid and quiet enquiry as to the opportunities for British trade and industry in Canada. It is to be hoped that the report they make to their fellow manufacturers will produce results satisfactory to both countries. In his farewell speech at a joint luncheon of the Empire and Canadian Clubs in Toronto Sir James Lithgow showed himself conscious of a fact not yet clear to some visitors from overseas,—namely that Canada must expand industrially, and cannot confine herself to the production of raw materials and food supplies. But Canada now imports many commodities from other countries which British industry could provide. As Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, president of the Canadian Club, reminded Sir James, the desire of Canada to buy British manufactured goods according to her needs had been expressed in her statute books by preferences for over thirty years. It is probable that Sir James and his associates learned that prior to the war no serious attempt was made by British interests to take full advantage of this preference, by cultivating the Canadian market. Executives so able as himself and his associates should be able to inform their Federation of the steps that should be taken to make up for lost time.

Lord Stonehaven, who a few months ago completed his term as Governor-General of Australia, also recently reminded a Liverpool audience of the manifest desire of the Dominions to increase their purchase of British goods, as embodied in preferences that expressed the wishes of their people, a trend strengthened (as he put it) by sentimental influences, the value of which it is impossible to assess. British trade returns show a steady rise in exports to Empire countries in contrast with a decline in exports to foreign countries. Yet Britain does not lack politicians who are inclined to treat Imperial trade as negligible, and expansion of foreign trade as the exclusive desideratum.

NO PUBLICATION has more frequently or earnestly urged on the Ontario Government, than SATURDAY NIGHT, the necessity of providing modern facilities, including an adequate supply of radium, for the treatment of the dread disease of cancer. Unquestionably in this matter it has voiced popular demand. Therefore it is loath to question the good faith of the Henry government in appointing a commission to accompany its Minister of Health, Hon. Dr. Robb, to Europe for study of the subject. Nevertheless it seems incredible that at this late day the government has not in its possession ample information on which to proceed with the establishment of a Cancer Institute for both treatment and research, and the acquisition of radium. It could learn from blue books of the British, French and Belgian governments, as well as from investigators in Canada and the United States, all that its Commission can conceivably find out abroad.

The personnel includes a world renowned authority on Physics, Prof. J. C. McLennan, of the University of Toronto, whose observations will undoubtedly be valuable, and also a pathologist of high standing in

Dr. W. T. Connell, of Queen's University. But the commission can only justify its existence if, after first-hand observation of how Cancer Institutes in London, Paris and Brussels are organized, it is empowered to purchase radium and proceed with the immediate establishment of a similar institution in Ontario. If that is to be the outcome, then the presence of men of proved organizing ability like Rev. Canon Cody and Mr. Arthur Ford, editor of the "London Free Press", is explicable and justifiable. Undoubtedly the public at present fears that this cruise is but a gesture to postpone dealing with a most vital question,—a joy ride for the participants, in short. Criticisms can only be stilled by a promise of early action.

DOING business with the City of Toronto is a good deal like making treaties with the United States—a foreign nation concludes negotiations with plenipotentiaries from Washington and imagines the deal closed, but the U.S. Senate gets balky and throws out the whole agreement. This is precisely what has been going on in Toronto in connection with many real estate transactions arising through street widenings and other improvements. Nobody dealing with the city has the slightest idea of where he actually stands, and had best prepare for months of annoyance, anxiety and waste of time.

Toronto's Business Methods

This is not due to the ineptitude of permanent officials but to the erratic policies of the Board of Control. Apparently the Controllers themselves are not their own masters, but are subject to the beck and call of ward heeled and other outside influences who tell them what they must do, but are likely as not to change their instructions next week. Thus the business routine at the city hall is like an ever-changing kaleidoscope. But while the antics of the Board of Control provide entertaining reading in the newspapers, they are pretty expensive for the taxpayers. At the beginning of this year there was some hope that affairs would be conducted in a more business-like way; but conditions are actually worse. Several important developments are going forward, but in a way to make them cost as much as possible. The policy was deliberately adopted last year in connection with the University Avenue extension, when the bill enacted by the Legislature to enable the city to secure this extension at the lowest possible cost was discarded. Having five years ago flouted an offer by the Amulet Realty Company to sell the key block of real estate required at far below present values, the Board of Control has this year rejected another proposition to transfer the property at a cost much less than the prices it has been paying for other properties in the vicinity. The reason for this is that the Board of Control dislikes Mr. Home Smith, who stands above the ward heeler class. But it is quite willing to be generous and even extravagant in its dealings with those whose agents are its favorites. Its whole handling of the University Avenue extension savors of Tammany methods.

A new and lucrative line of business seems to have developed in the lobbies of the City Hall. It is the promotion of arbitrations for the fees that they produce. A glaring case is that of the Penman property out at Sunnyside. A majority of the Parks Committee has voted against buying it at the present time, but the Controllers say that it must be acquired forth-

with by the most expensive processes available. Private negotiation is always more economical than arbitration, but the Board of Control has declared for a general policy of arbitration. This will run up the cost of the Davenport Road widening considerably, and bids fair to add millions to the cost of the University Avenue extension. Apart from the Amulet Realty embroglio, the city is in a sorry mess in connection with other properties. A necessary new highway to the north through Rosedale has been wrecked because a simple and economical plan was rejected and a more expensive one with better pickings in property compensations substituted. The aldermanic body contains one member, Mr. H. L. Rogers, a genuine real estate expert, who has been fighting for business-like methods, but his experiences so far have not been of a character to encourage men of equal ability to seek municipal honors in future.

Any private individual who conducted his business in the way the Board of Control handles that of the city would soon be bankrupt.

A SENSIBLE measure that has been introduced at several sessions of parliament by Mr. S. W. Jacobs, M.P., of Montreal, has again met with hard luck at Ottawa. It does away with the necessity of having members of the House of Commons appointed to cabinet portfolios, return to their constituencies for re-election. Had Mr. Jacobs' bill been carried a year ago it would have saved the incoming Bennett administration much expense and inconvenience last August and ensured a longer session in which to consider the "emergency tariff". The system is obsolete, originally designed to meet special conditions that arose during the reign of Queen Anne. Britain abandoned it years ago, but it still clings like a barnacle to the Canadian ship of state. This year it was brushed off the order paper by a rather paradoxical technicality. Those who favored it, including the two Liberal leaders, Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe, unconsciously exhausted the time allotted for its consideration. But it is to be hoped that Mr. Jacobs will persevere in endeavoring to secure the abolition of a system which everyone is agreed has no merit or utility.

Sensible Measure Sidetracked

THE Anglican Synod of Niagara recently passed without a dissenting vote a resolution of grave importance relating to youthful criminals. It was moved by Rev. W. L. Archer, seconded by Venerable Archdeacon Mackintosh and called for the adoption in Canada of the Preventive Detention Legislation of Great Britain, and what is known as the "Borstal system". In supporting his resolution, Rev. Mr. Archer pointed out that in the last report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries it was shown not only that the number of inmates was constantly increasing, but that of 3,187 prisoners, approximately 12 per cent., or 377 in all, were under 20 years of age. He quoted the opinion of the British criminologist, Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise, that the period from 16 to 21 was the most dangerous age, and that in which it was most necessary to reach and, if possible, reform the incipient criminal.

Problem of Young Criminals

The "Borstal system" takes its name from a village in Kent where an old penitentiary existed. In the nineties an experiment was made there in segregating criminals between the ages of 16 and 21, beyond the contaminating influences of older offenders. Results were so convincing that four "Borstal" in-

TWO PRESIDENTS

Left: Paul Doumer, President of the French Senate and Aristide Briand's outstanding opponent in the French Presidential race, who was elected the Thirteenth President of the Third French Republic recently by Deputies and Senators of the French Parliament who gathered in Congress Hall of Versailles Palace. Centre: President Alcala Zamora delivers a radio address to the Latin American Republics of South America shortly after he became the head of the provisional government which succeeded the monarchy. Right: This image of a multi-handed Buddhist God, the work of K. Takamura, 92-year-old sculptor, standing at the left, has been dedicated to the Japanese Unknown Soldiers of the wars with China, Russia and Germany.

—Wide World Photos.

stitutions now exist in England. In connection therewith the "majority" or adult age of the criminal was raised from 16 to 21. In Canada we are so far beyond the times that criminals are supposed to come of age at 16 and can be sent to mingle with hardened offenders.

Anyone who reads the newspapers must have been struck by the number of young offenders convicted of very serious crimes, and a re-classification which will segregate criminals during the formative period following adolescence is assuredly necessary.

THE proposal to establish a "Canadian Authors' Foundation", publicly announced a few weeks ago, has been very well received in many parts of this country, and there seems no doubt that it will win wide public support when organization is complete, as it will be in a short time. The aim is to provide a perpetual fund for the benefit of any man or woman who has won distinction in the field of Canadian letters, or for their dependents, when the necessity of such help shall arise. To those who know the true story of the lives of some of those whose names are to-day honored in Canadian letters, and whose last days on earth were beset by poverty, the need of such a fund has long been apparent.

In Great Britain aid to authors of distinction and to their dependents is provided for in what is known as the Civil List. But in Canada we have no such institution. It can hardly be said that conditions are very much better for Canadian writers engaged in creative work than they were in the past. In their prime the rewards they receive are seldom considerable and as the years go on and the earlier fires fade, their case is often sad and a reflection on the community at large.

The promoters of the "Canadian Authors' Foundation" have not rushed blindly and emotionally into the movement. As a preliminary, they have framed a carefully guarded trust and made provision for dispassionate expert administration of the income to be derived from the funds for which an appeal will be made to the public. The first beneficiary named in the Declaration of Trust is the Dean of Canadian Letters, Charles G. D. Roberts, who finds himself at the close of a long and distinguished career without means. Similar cases are certain to arise in future as they have in the past. Already a Board of Governors of distinction, representative of all sections of Canada, has consented to act, and the co-operation of many outstanding organizations has been secured. It is a cause which should appeal to everyone interested in the intellectual and artistic development of this country.

YOUTH VERSUS AGE IN BRITISH POLITICS

Ramsay MacDonald Re-seated for a Time, But Traditional Policies Are in the Melting Pot in All Parties—"Contractionists" and "Expansionists" At War—Churchill and Other Free Lances

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

Canadian Correspondent of London Times



RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL

Who has returned to the position of a political free-lance and voices non-partisan sentiment against the weakening of British authority in India.

PREDICTIONS of a grave political crisis before the end of May in Britain which would result in the downfall of the MacDonald Ministry and a general election, have been falsified and the situation is now much less tense than it was a month ago. The grand Conservative assault through a vote of censure last month came to nothing; even Conservative papers admit that the motion was badly handled by its sponsors, and the MacDonald Ministry, aided by Lloyd George and his followers, defeated it by the unexpectedly large majority of 54. The Government was thus re-seated in the saddle and goes on its way, but not rejoicing. There has been an unusually large number of deaths which have produced vacancies in the House of Commons, and a series of eight by-elections, half of which are yet to be polled, has given an opportunity for a wide test of popular sentiment. On the whole the Labor Government can derive very little comfort from it. It is true that their candidate held by a comfortable, if reduced majority, East Woolwich, traditionally a Labor stronghold, but they lost one of the two seats in the double-barrelled constituency of Sunderland and also failed to hold Ashton-under-Lyne, the seat which gave Lord Beaverbrook his entree into the British political stage. In the latter case, however, the Labor defeat was due to the intervention of a candidate of the new party which Sir Oswald Moseley has launched and otherwise the Labor candidate would have scraped home by a small majority.

In the Scarborough-Whitby division of Yorkshire, mainly a rural seat, Labor left the Conservatives and Liberals to fight it out, and the Conservatives must have experienced a disappointment when their previous majority was reduced by one thousand. The Conservatives have gained two seats in these by-elections but they must be discouraged at the comparatively meagre increases in their poll; there has clearly been a substantial abstention of former supporters of Labor but there is no sign of any definite swing to the main opposition party such as is usually visible after a British Government has been in power two years. The Liberals polled well in the Yorkshire seat but otherwise their strength has been receding. Of the four by-elections which have still to be held two are in safe Labor constituencies, and one is a safe Conservative seat, but the Conservatives have a good chance of carrying the Rutherglen division of Lanarkshire in Scotland.

Mr. Snowden's Budget speech, which he delivered on April 27th, was awaited with keen interest. He rose from a sickbed to deliver it, and it was much briefer than usual. It was found, to the relief of the business and financial community, that he had avoided the increase in income taxes which was foreboded, by resorting to a series of stop-gap expedients and that by so doing he had evaded a dilemma which confronts the Labor Ministry. Estimating the deficit for the present fiscal year at \$186,000,000 he proposes to make up 100 million dollars of it by appropriating that sum from a fund which has been held in New York for the purpose of buttressing Sterling exchange if necessary and which can now be partially released as a consequence of the emergence of the Bank of International Settlements. Then he is going to make income tax payers meet their instalments earlier in the year without changing the rates and he will secure 50 million dollars by this device. The only real increase in taxation is a jump of 4 cents per gallon in the duty on gasoline which is expected to yield 37½ million dollars. There are some minor changes such as a cut of the license fee for motor cycles, but the fundamental structure of the British taxation system is left intact.

Mr. Snowden, looking to the future, is also seeking authority for the imposition of a tax on land values; it will only be a rate of a penny per annum on every pound of the capital value of land and will not affect land which is used for purely agricultural purposes. This measure will entail a general valuation of the land of Britain, and as the machinery for the purpose will take time to establish and be set to work, it will be two years before the new land tax becomes operative. Naturally it has aroused intense indignation among the landowning classes who are recalling the futility of Mr. Lloyd George's land taxes, and they would like nothing better than to see the House of Lords give the quietus to this particular impost, but Mr. Snowden has shrewdly embodied it in his Budget which is not susceptible to amendment by the Lords, and in Conservative circles there are still unhappy

memories of the fateful days of 1910 when the House of Lords threw out Lloyd George's Budget and found the country unwilling to endorse their action. On the other hand the land taxes delight the heart of Lloyd George, and he and the forty odd Liberals who still follow his banner have announced their intention of supporting the Budget. They deny that they have made any bargain to keep the MacDonald Ministry indefinitely in power, but all the portents indicate that they are ready to keep it alive until the fall and even longer. In view of the fact that the Electoral Reform Bill which sets up the system of the alternative vote, so ardently desired by the Liberals, is likely, if not actually rejected by the House, to be hopelessly emasculated, it is a Liberal interest to keep the MacDonald Ministry in power until the veto of the House of Lords can be over-ridden under the terms of the Parliament Act, but it is unlikely that its survival can be prolonged for the necessary two years.

MEANWHILE none of the parties is domestically happy. In the Labor camp there are two distinct schismatic factions, the Moseleyites and the Independent Labor group led by James Maxton. The defection of Sir Oswald Moseley and his half-a-dozen followers is at present of no particular consequence; the attempt to form a new party has attracted no real popular response and its poll of 4,000 odd at the by-election at Ashton-under-Lyne showed that it was not a serious competitor with the older parties. Its programme is a curious composite of Socialism, Imperialism and Fascism and its ambitious leader, who apparently lacks in a singular degree the capacity for co-operating with other people, does not inspire confidence and has little understanding of working-class psychology. The Moseleyites are taking a neutral attitude in Parliament but Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has virtually read them out of the party by announcing that all their seats will be fought next election by official Labor candidates. More serious is the restlessness of the Left Wing represented by the I.L.P. Nominally less than 20 members belong to this group, but their dissatisfaction with the party leadership is shared by many others. Their complaint is that the MacDonald Ministry has for all practical purposes jettisoned the Socialist programme and even ceased to advocate it as a theoretical creed; they dislike the alliance with the Lloyd-Georgian Liberals and feel that, as long as it persists the party cannot be brought back to its old Socialist moorings. Most of them are, if not protectionists, at least without any faith in Free Trade and ready for import boards and other collectivist experiments to which they justifiably regard Mr. Snowden's presence at the Treasury as a fatal obstacle. However, although the Maxtonites grumble continuously and indulge in intermittent forays against the Government for the purpose of prodding it into action, their leader, at a recent convention of the I.L.P., announced that while they would continue to criticize the Government for its backslidings they had no intention of helping to turn it out. They will bark but they will not bite.

There has been a partial healing of the internal feuds which have afflicted the Conservative party. An exchange of letters between Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who was chairman of the party organization until a few weeks ago when he made way for Lord Stonehaven, the late Governor-General of Australia, and Lord Beaverbrook revealed that the official Conservatives had agreed to commit themselves to the advanced programme of protection for both agriculture and industry which his Lordship demanded. Mr. Baldwin, however, took no personal part in making the peace which was patched up and there is no evidence that Lord Beaverbrook has abated his antagonism to his leadership. But he is evidently prepared to give his powerful newspaper support to the Conservative programme, and the party managers are mightily relieved at being able to pacify him. But the other malcontent newspaper magnate, Lord Rothermere, was not included in the peace pact, and, while his newspaper barrage is chiefly directed against the MacDonald Government, he continues to take an intermittent fling at Mr. Baldwin. For the moment his political hero is Mr. Winston Churchill who has def-

initely separated himself from the Conservative leaders and is ploughing what the late Lord Roseberry styled "a lonely furrow". He was mightily aggrieved when Mr. Baldwin quietly dropped from the position of chief financial critic for the Opposition and invited Mr. Neville Chamberlain to take his place. Mr. Churchill thereupon proceeded to give his blessing to Mr. Snowden's Budget in these terms:

"I could hardly believe my ears when I heard that Budget speech. I wondered if I had not left behind some notes on an old Budget speech of my own and someone had slipped them by mistake into Mr. Snowden's famous red dispatch box. He was proposing expedients which he used to deride with contempt when I suggested them."

In the country Mr. Churchill is incessantly active, neglecting no opportunity to speak in public. The main theme of his speeches is the perilous fatuity of the policy which the MacDonald Government with the support of the orthodox Conservatives is pursuing with regard to India, and he continually reiterates that "Britain's doom is sealed if she loses India". He consorts freely with Conservative members of whom many sympathize with his attitude and he is obviously out to make as much trouble as possible for Mr. Baldwin. It is said that he calculates that the Government's Indian policy will sooner or later come to a complete break-down and that when its collapse is followed by revolutionary upheavals in India demanding a policy of stern repression, the country will then turn to him as the only strong man in sight who has stood out rigidly against concessions to the Indian Nationalists' demands. Under the circumstances Mr. Baldwin has still a very uneasy seat as leader, and it is freely predicted that before the Conservative party goes into an election campaign it will provide itself with a more aggressive chief who, by adopting a more militant attitude, will be able to bring Lord Rothermere and Mr. Churchill back into the fold.

THE Conservative feuds are of recent origin, but since the war domestic strife has been the normal condition of the Liberal party and its disintegration has been proceeding apace since the present year. Sir John Simon and five others have acquired the habit of continuous co-operation with the Conservatives and sooner or later seem destined to absorption in that party. Mr. Lloyd George and his forty henchmen are equally determined to keep the Conservatives out of office as long as they can, and a dozen other Liberals sit assiduously on the fence voting sometimes with the Government and sometimes against it. The peril to the free trade system which the advent of a Conservative Ministry would bring near is the chief reason assigned by the Lloyd-Georgian Liberals for their support of the Government, but even Liberal faith in Free Trade shows signs of weakening. Not only has Sir John Simon pronounced himself in favor of fiscal experiments which will be a departure from Free Trade, but the two most distinguished economists of the party, Mr. J. M. Keynes and our late visitor Sir Josiah Stamp, have pronounced themselves in favor of a revenue tariff. So the Liberal party has ceased to be a unit upon the subject of what was formerly its most fundamental doctrine and it seems to be suffering from a steady erosion of strength in the country. But the curious thing is that in this hour of its decay it is for all practical purposes in control of the political situation and is in a position to get its policies and viewpoint accepted by the government, and Mr. Lloyd George remains the most commanding single figure in Parliament.

As a result of these party feuds and the parliamentary impasse and general disgust with politicians and their ways which they have produced, there is today a welter of confusion in British political thinking. But although the normal divisions of party have ceased to provide even a rough index of British sentiment, there is a real division of opinion about the economic policies which should be pursued. The older school of politicians declines to face the consequences of the immense change which has overtaken British industry and trade, and cherish the hope that the old volume of exports can be recovered. They advocate rigid economy, cling to free trade, and even are



SIR OSWALD MOSELEY

Who seeks to head a new National Party in Britain not unlike Hitler's Socialist-Fascist organization in Germany.

willing to contemplate a general reduction of wages they claim that the high level of taxation is one of the country's worst handicaps and some of the advocate a drastic reduction of social services. Mr. Snowden is the arch-champion of this "contractionist" school; he carries on the traditions of Gladstonian finance, he supported the policy of monetary deflation and he successfully opposed the schemes of a group of his colleagues for an ambitious scheme of great public works to be financed by a development loan. As a consequence, despite his nominal adherence to the Socialist creed, he is trusted in what is known as the City of London, meaning thereby the financial world, and so far he has carried with him Premier MacDonald and the older members of the Labor Cabinet. The older Conservatives are also "contractionists", advocating economy, lower direct taxation and wage cuts, but they differ from Mr. Snowden in emphasizing the claims of agriculture and urging a protectionist policy. In the same camp are Liberals of the school of Mr. Walter Runciman, one of the ablest men in Parliament who is, however, retiring from politics to take charge of the shattered fortunes of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Opposed to these ideas are the advocates of an "expansionist" policy. They take the view that the old economic order under which Britain depended for her existence upon her foreign trade can never be restored and new policies are needed to meet new conditions. They contend that it is absurd to spend money without any return upon mere relief instead of expending it upon reproductive works. Instead of trying to enforce economies and cut down taxation and social services they would provide scope for labor and idle capital by a gigantic programme of public works such as the electrification of the whole British railway system and the rebuilding of huddled slum areas in London and elsewhere, and would utilize public credit for promoting the reequipment of British industry on modern lines. They want a wholesale reorganization of the land system and agricultural methods and see no reason why Britain could not be given the same agricultural stability and prosperity as Denmark. They have no patience with Cobdenite shibboleths and they are prepared to restrict imports possibly by a tariff but preferably by a system of licensed and regulated importation. To this school of thought belong many of the younger official Laborites whose spokesman in the Cabinet is Mr. Tom Johnston, now Lord Privy Seal, and with certain variations both the Moseleyites and the Maxtonites have the same viewpoint. It is also shared by the more advanced Liberals, although many of them still cling to free imports, and the younger Tory Progressives, like Capt. Walter Elliott and Mr. Boothby. The real cleavage is therefore between the ingrained conservatism of older men who are afraid of anything but a cautious negative policy and the daring progressivism of the younger elements who refuse to despair of their country and are eager to blaze new trails.

Discovery

By Lillian I. Found

I FIND a guardian Deity in weekly mending.
The good necessity of common things.
I fill the spaces made by daily happening
With threads of hope,
And the unconscious strengthening
That loving brings.

I find a kindly Deity in daily cooking,
Working with God, preparing honest food.
The pleasant needed things for Life's refreshing
That my dear care
May meet the day's demanding,
In cheery mood.

I find a friendly God in conversation,
The daily marketing, the neighbour's call.
Things are so good, if thought sees in relation
Life's vagaries, and
Can catch the gleaming gold
Transmuting all.

Another puzzling thing is why the speed cop, after winning a jolly race, always seems so mad about it.—
Altoona Tribune.



ISLAM IN ENGLAND

Followers of the Prophet prostrating themselves during a Mohammedan Festival at their Mosque, Woking.

UNIQUE LEGAL FIGURE PASSES ON

James Haverson, K.C., One of the Rare Individualities of the Canadian Bar — His Kindness, Humor and Deep Knowledge

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ON MAY 10th there suddenly passed away in Toronto one of the most unique, and it may be added one of the ablest figures at the Canadian bar in the person of James Haverson, K.C. He had practiced in Toronto for over fifty years, and was known throughout Canada as the leading authority on all laws relating to the liquor traffic. Indeed his fame in that field extended beyond this country and he was frequently consulted by interests in Great Britain and the United States. To those who knew him, however, this phase of his professional life was unimportant compared with the wealth of his knowledge on many subjects, the penetration of his mind, and the racy humor of his discourse. His was a humor based on a profound sense of the ironies of existence, and an innate kindness which permeated every act of his life.

In no man was individuality more pronounced. The motto "Be Yourself" seemed to have been a standard of conduct with him from youth, and few were his equal in the fine flavor of his conversation. Whether it was the most ephemeral topic of the day, or some subject of vast and undying importance, he always developed new and fascinating angles of thought that stimulated the minds of those who listened to him. Judges wearied by listening to the prosy dissertations of other counsel, invariably brightened up when a case in which he had been briefed was called, and Mr. Haverson shook out the silk gown that he regarded as a good deal of a nuisance and started his argument. They knew that they could expect something at once lucid, learned, and free from verbosity. Even opposing counsel seemed to enjoy having their arguments riddled by his analyses, for his ridicule never left a wound. Despite his undying sense of the humorous, and his scoffing attitude toward convention and platitudes, no man had a keener pride in his own profession or more respect for essential principles of law.

Mr. Haverson was the product of the Norse-Scottish intermixture not infrequently encountered both in Norway and on the East coast of Scotland. It is not generally known that the two most widely known Norwegian men of genius, Ibsen and Grieg, were of this mingled strain. Seemingly it produces originality of outlook and a desire to probe beneath the surface of things, qualities richly manifested in Mr. Haverson and valuable attributes to lawyers, who must perforce take nothing for granted. His grandfather was a sea captain originally known as Captain Halversen who had married a Scottish girl, and his name was colloquially changed to Haverson. In acknowledging the Viking strain in him Mr. Haverson used to allude to his ancestors as "pirates". He was born in 1852 at Macduff, Banffshire, on the northern elbow of Scotland, not very far from Moray Firth, and close to the adjoining borders of Aberdeenshire. But propinquity had produced no Aberdonian characteristics in him except an ability to see things clearly. The people of Macduff live by its herring fisheries and here the future lawyer was reared amid sights, sounds and smell of the sea. As a little boy he learned to sail a boat and a passion for sailing remained with him throughout his life. He had long been the oldest man sailing his own skiff on Toronto Bay. Last year for five months despite the fact that he was 78 he sailed daily to and from Toronto Island, where his summers had been spent for many years. On the day before his death he had made all preparations to start sailing again next day, and it is possible that his sudden death was due to over-exertion in so doing.

IN SCOTLAND he was reared according to the strictest tenets of the kirk, and its oppressiveness toward young people imbued him with a lifelong distaste for dogmatic religion. When he was still a youth his father immigrated to Manitoba but Western farming offered no temptations to the Banffshire youth. He came to Ontario and put himself through law by teaching school in various towns. After he was called to the bar in the mid seventies, he practiced for a short while at Guelph in the office of Donald Guthrie, K.C., father of the present Minister of Justice, then tried his fortunes in Toronto, where he formed a partnership with Senator John O'Donoghue, then the leading Irish Catholic lawyer of the city. This early connection brought him in contact with many Irish Liberals, among them the late Peter Ryan, and the late Peter Small, who were his intimate friends so long as they lived. He also became the fast friend of prominent local Scotsmen for whom he had a natural affinity, like James Robertson, Robert Jaffray and William Christie. When he was over sixty he went back to Scotland with Mr. Robertson, and re-visited Macduff, and he used to whimsically relate how small everything was in comparison with his childhood recollections. The hills that had seemed to his mind so high were insignificant, the streets that had seemed long were short, the kirk that had seemed so ample was no longer so, but the sea was unchanged.

From the time he started to think for himself Mr. Haverson was a free-thinker, in part at least, as a reaction from the religious severity of his upbringing. In his young manhood the late Robert G. Ingersoll was startling America by his skeptical discourses and his summaries of the "Mistakes of Moses" and Mr. Haverson, who had acquired a profound knowledge of scripture, could outdo even Ingersoll in the pungency of his criticisms. Yet few men have been so profoundly Christian in sentiment and practice. While he never claimed to love his neighbor as himself, thousands throughout his long life experienced his unfailing kindness. In his later years seldom a day passed but someone came to him with his or her troubles and none went away unconsolated. He once told me of his deep reverence for a fellow lawyer who had taken into his office a young man who had made a misstep after his release from penitentiary. When an opportunity came to Mr. Haverson to do the same thing he welcomed it. His desire to serve the unfortunate was a trait almost beyond his own control. But when one praised him for it he responded with a deprecatory laugh. Mr. Haverson's laughter indeed



THE LATE JAMES HAVERSON, K.C.
One of the most unique figures of the Canadian bar who died suddenly on May 10, in his 79th year.

was the most gentle and infectious that one could imagine. A good part of his time throughout his life was spent in dissuading persons of litigious temperament from going to law. He often lost clients thereby. Many people, and especially poor people, would come to him intent on "having the law" on somebody and when he told them they would be wasting their money, they would decide that he had no "fight" in him, and go to some lawyer less scrupulous, so long as he got his own costs.

Similarly he was something of a failure in politics. As a young man he allied himself with the Liberal party and was sometimes sent out on the stump. Audiences were delighted with him, but he had such a gift for getting fun out of everything, even out of his own party, that candidates took alarm. He was not the raw material of which a partizan could be made. On an historic occasion he went down into Hastings to speak against the once famous Conservative leader, Mackenzie Bowell. The Conservatives were then waving the "Old Flag" for all it was worth. The lawyer proceeded to make fun of flag-waving. He said the flag was a poor covering for a man who was freezing to death and that a starving trapper would find a moccasin more useful to make soup from. He had the audience in roars but Bowell always claimed that Haverson's speech elected him in that historic stamping ground of the U.E. Loyalists. He would disconcert politicians of his own party by saying: "What did you tell them that for, you know it's a damn lie." Yet while he could not help laughing at hypocrisies and shams, and would unloose the riches of his whimsical mind in exposing them, he once argued before the courts that "hypocrites had rights as well as other people." This was in a test case in a city when the local authorities had passed a by-law compelling saloon keepers to do away with window blinds in order that passers by might see who were drinking inside. Haverson admitted that a man afraid to take a drink except in private might be a hypocrite, but could not see why he should not be permitted to follow his own ideas.

Comparatively early in life his talents became diverted for the most part into a single groove when he became solicitor for various branches of the liquor traffic. This was at a time when the long battle which led to an experiment with prohibition and ultimately to Government control was assuming large proportions. It was not admiration for the traffic but the claims of a young family that compelled him to make this decision. As a young man he had used liquor but from his 35th year onward was practically a total abstainer. His first partnership with Senator O'Donoghue had brought him many friends among Irish Catholics; his second with J. W. St. John, a leading Methodist lawyer gave him a very wide acquaintance in that denomination. His acceptance of the business of the liquor traffic at a time when times were hard for everybody in this country, including lawyers, entailed the dissolution of the latter partnership but many Methodist ministers remained his friends. These friendships were not diminished even when they met him on the platform; and he would counter impassioned tirades against liquor with satire and argument, pointing out that "sinners" had rights which they refused to relinquish.

NEVERTHELESS the essential qualities of his character attracted the friendship of clergymen of many shades of thought. Two or three years ago when he was lying ill for weeks in St. Michael's Hospital he was visited by clergymen of all denominations, who enjoyed sitting by his bedside and hearing him chaff them. He had sometimes advanced money to divinity students and one noted clergyman who had been assailed by doubts, had on placing his problems before the lawyer found him the wisest of counsellors. He was told that he could do a great deal of good by preaching Christian principles and forgetting all questions of dogma, and that the lot of the clergyman who left his pulpit was always hard. In fact Mr. Haverson could talk like a very wise and gentle bishop when need be and as an adviser revealed depths of seriousness and sincerity unsuspected by those who knew him only as a man who took a very satirical view of many matters which other people deemed serious. When King Edward died he drew a striking contrast between the quietude and sweetness of the monarch's end and that of King

David, which it must be admitted was far from edifying in its circumstances, especially when David urged Solomon to take vengeance on a man whom he had pledged himself to God not to molest. Mr. Haverson was a man who practiced the mandate "Forgive your enemies", and the vengefulness of old testament theology of which he got so much as a boy, not only appealed to his quality of laughter but was repugnant to his nature.

His success at the bar at a time when this country was deluged with all kinds of liquor legislation, local and general, was notable, and was due to his unique mastery of legal technicalities. It was said of him at one time that he could drive a coach and four through any of these encrustations on the common law in which he was so deeply versed. On this point it may be said that he was much better acquainted than are most lawyers with the basic relation of English law to the Book of Common Prayer. He had been a pupil of Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, that renowned master of equity when the latter was a law lecturer at Osgoode Hall in the seventies. Two or three years ago there were three survivors of that class. They were P. H. Drayton, K.C. (father of Sir Henry), Mr. Justice Hodgins of the Ontario Supreme Court, and Mr. Haverson. When Mr. Drayton died he was deeply distressed because only two were left. Another preceptor for whom he had the most profound respect was the late Sir Thomas Taylor, afterward Chief Justice of Manitoba, whom he revered as a truly great exponent of the principles of law. He once told me that for the "term" lawyer—that is to say the man whose practise lies in argument before the higher courts rather than before juries—judges are roughly speaking divided into two classes: those who love technicality and those who like to thrust it aside. Since most of his cases were based on technicality he always tried to get a hearing before a judge of the former class. But he said that there were other reasons for his popularity with the judiciary. "I never bore the Court," he said. "The tedious lawyer is the unconscious enemy of his client." On another occasion he said "I never attempt to deceive a judge. Any judge knows that when I cite a precedent, it is exactly as I state it. They do not need to check up my references. Some brilliant men I have known have made the fatal mistake of trying to misrepresent precedents and mislead the Court. The lawyer who gets that reputation becomes distrusted by the bench and had better stick to jury practice."

His office of late years filled with the accumulations of decades, could only be paralleled in the pages of Dickens, but he shrunk from the very thought of a house-cleaning. It was a delight to talk about law with him; to hear him explain the origin of cryptic phrases like "Nisi Prius" and matters like Tudor statutes. It is generally admitted in the legal profession that he would have been an ornament to the bench, but his almost exclusive attention to the special field in which he was so long retained precluded his elevation. About twelve years ago his appointment to the Supreme Court of Ontario was seriously contemplated; but enquiry as to his age showed that he was already beyond the age limit for judicial appointments though not for retirements other than voluntary. With his vast legal learning, his sense of personal honor and his profound knowledge of human nature he would undoubtedly have made an admirable administrator of justice; and would probably have won the same reputation as a judicial wit as that enjoyed by Lord Darling in England.

Sonnets For The Rupert Brooke Monument

By Nathaniel A. Benson

WHERE Theseus sleeps, his storied labours ended,
Where Pyrrhus and Achilles sped to Troy,
The Greeks on Skyros guard an English boy
And honor well that dust with Greek earth blended.
Build up his monument — his youth defended
The kingdom of young dreams and ancient joy.
Both sword and lyre he bore; no years destroy
His legend which old Homer might have friended.
He sleeps on Skyros, and great shades abide
Where he, a later Paris, with quick will
Renewed the spell of beauty. Far and wide
Men come this April, and new Iliads thrill;
There whisper yet, where England's poet died,
The wine-dark seas, unvintageable still.



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Delay With the Budget

OWING to the protracted absence from Ottawa of Mr. Ryckman, Minister of Revenue, due to ill health, the budget will not be presented on May 21 as had been intended. It will come the following week. Mr. Ryckman was Mr. Bennett's chief assistant in the preparation of the tariff revision and taxation measures and his absence has been a very great handicap to the Minister of Finance, throwing on the latter's hands much of the preliminary work that he should have been spared. Much of Mr. Bennett's time during recent weeks has been taken up with the conversion loan, now a recognized success, but by quick decisions and the utilization of all available time he is now assured of being able to present his fiscal legislation before the end of the month.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King professed to think that the tariff revision should be deferred until the new tariff board is established and functioning, but in this, of course, he was confusing the methods of the present ministry and the functions of the new board with the methods of his own administration and the services of the tariff advisory board which flourished under it. There is a distinct difference in both cases. Parliament, at the instance of the government, will determine the tariffs and it will be for the tariff board to ascertain the facts as to how they are working out, upon which facts the government and parliament may base modifications. The duties prescribed for the board in the bill creating it indicate that its principal function is to procure information on which the government can determine to what extent the tariffs are serving the purposes intended and whether or not the advantages they afford to Canadian producers are being abused. Among the information which the board is to be required to procure are facts as to the relative costs of materials and labor and other items entering into production in Canada and other countries, conditions of labor, prices received by all those who profit by the handling of goods protected by the tariffs, and the prices to Canadian consumers in relation to production costs. The purpose is to enable the government to provide fair protection to Canadian producers against unfair competition from other countries and at the same time safeguard the consumers. Other functions of the board as defined in Mr. Bennett's bill are as indicated in last week's letter, including those now exercised by the customs appeal board and the combines investigation branch of the Labor Department. It will be a court of record with greater powers than the former tribunal. It will hold public hearings, throughout the country as well as in Ottawa, and will make reports to the Minister of Finance on facts ascertained, which reports will be given to parliament, but it will not make recommendations.

Appointments to the board are to be for ten years and the salaries are to be twelve thousand for the chairman and ten thousand for each of the other two members. As a safeguard against the board's being subjected to the influence of political considerations, its members are precluded from seeking election to the House of Commons for two years after they cease to be members of it.

In view of the functions prescribed for the board, it is patent that it is not the idea of the government that the tariff revision should wait while it accumulates information. But in cases where the government may be in doubt as to the requirements of industry in the way of tariff protection, it may call upon the board to conduct inquiries for the purpose of assisting it. Little more is known here as to the extent of the revision to be made in the budget beyond what has been indicated previously. Among the matters which have engaged the attention of the Minister of Finance during the last couple of weeks of budget preparation is that of the entry into this country of large quantities of second-hand or out-of-date commodities such as automobiles, various kinds of machinery, office equipment. Attention has been given to representations as to the extent to which this country is becoming and may become a dumping ground for such commodities from the United States. In the effort toward economic revival in the United States, the creation of "new models" not only in automobiles but in other commodities is being urged as a means of assisting production, and to the extent that this is carried out there will be the offering of the discarded goods. This situation may be taken care of in the budget.

Massey and Ferguson

MR. KING and Mr. Bennett seemed to be as much concerned about the glory of their respective friends and the shortcomings of their respective enemies in their bout over the resignation of Mr. Massey from the appointment of Mr. Ferguson to the High Commissionership as about the principles at stake. Mr. King could not conceal his remembrance of Mr. Ferguson's pursuit of him in the last general election, nor was Mr. Bennett forgetful of the course of Mr. Massey in 1924-25 when, following the famous reduction in the farm implement tariff he wrote to Mr. Meighen setting forth some uncomplimentary opinions on Mr. King and his ways and works and then later, after the blow to the farm implement industry had been softened considerably, entered the King government and attacked the Tories in the election campaign, the while declining to permit Mr. Meighen to divulge his letter on the subject of Mr. King. Mr. King held up Mr. Massey as perfection in the way of diplomats and Mr. Ferguson as the reverse in the way of high commissioners. Mr. Bennett admitted that Mr. Massey had served with distinction at Washington in the ornamental duties of his office while leaving the administrative functions to his assistants; he was a good man to give lectures to American universities but not one to be entrusted with the handling of the St. Lawrence waterway matter, for instance. As for Mr. Ferguson, he did not need to defend him on the score of his performances in England. Englishman had assured him that he was doing well. Incidentally he said he had only been "joking in lodge" when at the Albany Club party he warned Mr. Ferguson against the indiscretions of Sackville-West. Ostensibly, the issue between the leaders was as to whether the high commissionership is a diplomatic or a political office. Holding it to be a political office whose incumbent should be in sympathy with the policies of the Ottawa government, Mr.



NEW BRUNSWICK'S NEW PREMIER

Hon. Charles D. Richards, of York County, N.B., who has succeeded Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., recently elevated to the Supreme Court Bench of the province. He was previously for several years Minister of Lands and Mines in the Baxter Cabinet and has represented York in the Legislature since 1920. Mr. Richards is a Barrister, born in 1879, and has been a law lecturer in the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

Bennett could not see Mr. Massey functioning to his satisfaction in it. Mr. King was curious as to whether Mr. Ferguson was so functioning. The choice of a successor to Mr. Massey at Washington will also be discussed.

The Silver Question

LAST fall members of the government were much interested in the proposal for restoring the value of silver as a means of opening up the markets of the Orient for Canadian wheat. Mr. Stevens returned from the Imperial Conference by way of New York and consulted with Owen D. Young, financial adviser to the United States government, about a plan for joint action by Great Britain, the United States and Canada. That ministerial interest in the matter has not lapsed is indicated by the several conferences the government has had during the past week with Mr. Darling, director of the Midland Bank, leading protagonist of the silver restoration scheme. Mr. Darling, who believes that without the adoption of his plan the economic depression is bound to get worse instead of better, has no faith in the American idea of a world currency conference. He wants action by the British Empire and urges Canada to take the lead. His suggestion is that Canada should champion the scheme at the forthcoming economic conference, its possibilities being of special interest to this country because of its immense silver and wheat production. Whether that suggestion is to be followed will be seen in due course, but it is hardly likely that Mr. Darling has succeeded in implanting all his own faith in his plan in the minds of Mr. Bennett and his colleagues. It is no secret, in fact, that they have disputed his claims in one or more respects. The idea, however, has their earnest consideration. Mr. Meighen recently outlined the Darling proposals in a Toronto address and commended them to the consideration of the public, and the British banker himself has given further details.

As to Constitutional Amendment

MR. GUTHRIE opened up a fresh avenue of thought on the much abused question of whether the constitution should be amended in this country or at Westminster when Mr. Woodsworth brought the subject under discussion with a resolution proposing that Canada should assert the right of amendment without reference to the Imperial parliament. The Woodsworth resolution recognized the old idea, so often exploited, that the power of amending the B.N.A. Act rested in the Imperial parliament as a safeguard for the rights of minorities. Mr. Guthrie challenged it. He submitted the proposition that it was placed there by the Fathers of Confederation as a safeguard for the rights and authority of the Dominion. The basic purpose of the Fathers, profiting by unfortunate experiences of the United States, was to provide a strong central government, and they made the Imperial parliament the guarantor of federal rights as opposed to provincial rights. Difficulties in the way, therefore, of rounding out the national status by securing to Canada the power of amending the constitution by action in this country instead of in England do not arise so much on the score of the rights of minorities. Mr. Guthrie holds, as on that of the rights of the central government upon which the provinces show a desire from time to time to encroach. The Minister of Justice recognized an increasing concern about this matter of constitutional amendment and held out hope that the problem would be solved. As intimated some time ago, the government proposes to have a special conference with the provinces in the not too distant future on the question.

Religion and Politics

QUEBEC politics impinge upon the proceedings in the House of Commons with increasing persistence as the provincial general election approaches. One did not have to be a cynic to recognize something more than religious loyalty behind the dividing of the House on the question of whether it should adjourn for Ascension Day. With the Quebec representation divided between the two parties, the Conservative and the Liberal contingents have been contending throughout the session for championship in the defence of French racial and religious rights. The alacrity with which Chief Liberal Whip Casgrain initiated the demand for a division on the motion of a colleague for adjournment on Ascension Day betrayed an ambition

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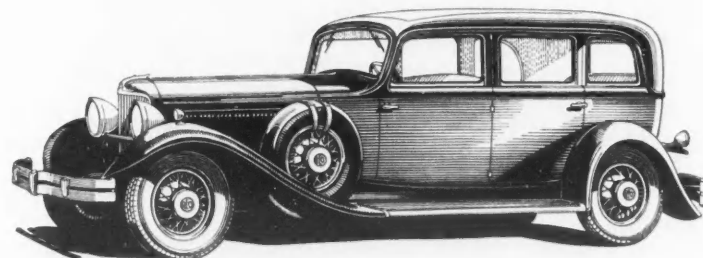
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on the part of the Liberal contingent to put the French Tories, if not the government, in a bit of a hole. The move failed of its purpose because most of the French Tories voted for the motion and also because Mr. King voted against it. Once the Quebec election is over the contest for distinction in championing of the French cause may subside somewhat.

Sweepstakes for Canada?

IT LOOKS as if the unregenerate Senate might pass the bill to legalize sweepstakes. Many of the senior legislators see no offence in gambling within reason and more of them deplore the export of large amounts of money to the race sweepstake pools in England and Ireland. The Barnard bill would give final authority in the matter to the provincial attorney-generals and would authorize sweepstakes, subject to provincial consent, in the interests of hospitals alone. A special committee has endorsed the measure. If it passes the Upper House it is certain to find heavy going in the Commons.

TO A PEANUT

By Roger B. Priestman

OF ALL the fruits that God has given man; Of all earth's wealth of many various foods, None other in our estimation can

For solace in this life's vicissitudes, Compare with your small shell encrusted kernel, So sweet your heart, though homely your external.

Roasted perchance, or sprinkled well with salt; Or haply chocolate-coated, we submit, If you appeal not, it is not your fault; Perish the taste that says that you lack "It." Not only succulent, but in addition, You have this added grace—condensed nutrition.

What sweeter music, more alluring call, When grasping tight our "nickel" as we ran, In days gone by, when we were very small, We heard the whistle of the peanut man? Our hope was this, when we were very young and tender, To be some day ourself a peanut vendor.

Age dreams of youth, though youth may scoff at age; But if there be one soul-connecting link Between the two—the child and hoary sage— Above all others it is this we think; The peanut and its memories fondly cherished; Alas! we cannot eat them now, our teeth have perished.

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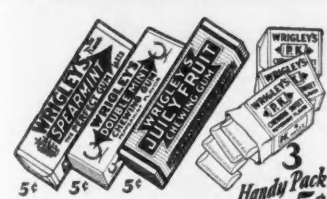
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British Royalty and Politics

Prince of Wales Did Not Shatter the Constitution at Manchester—The Georges All Politicians

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

A FEARFUL and wonderful thing is our constitutional pundit—always ready to be affrighted by a shadow. Some of the breed, in their jealousy of the justly high reputation that the throne and those in succession to it enjoy for strict neutrality in matters of party politics, were recently gravely apprehensive that the Prince of Wales had made a faux pas in his speech at Manchester. Forthwith they proceeded to give tongue in the press, laying down the law with the pomposity and self-assurance that are "the badge of all their tribe." It must have been a great relief to their loyal souls to find out, within a few hours, that their apprehensions were groundless—that it was the cable that had blundered (and, perhaps, incidentally, the pundit). Anyhow, not the Prince.

As a matter of fact, the whole of the present Royal family are the very essence of discretion as regards detachment from all political partisanship, alike in their public utterances and in their public actions. Their politics, in fact, are to have no politics. Particularly is this true of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, who do most of the family's public speaking. It is said of the latter indeed, that, even in private conversation, let alone public speech, he habitually refrains from giving any indication of bias, one way or the other, on public questions of controversy—that he is resolute in his determination to give no ground for the assertion that he favors this policy or that.

Queen Victoria was very insistent that all the members of her family should avoid even the appearance of "taking sides" in public. As Prince of Wales, King Edward scrupulously refrained from intervention in debate in the House of Lords, a notable exception that he made to this rule, however, being the speech he made in that chamber in 1879 in favor of the Deceased Wife's Sisters' bill, in behalf of which measure he presented a petition from a number of farmers in the year named, as he also did a similar petition from the cab-drivers of London six years later. On several occasions he voted in the House of Lords for this change in the marriage laws before he came to the throne, but it was not until midway in his own reign that the much-controverted alteration obtained legislative sanction by passing both Houses of Parliament. With regard to this matter, however, the question, though political, was not a party political question. But, this distinction notwithstanding, his action did not escape criticism.

As Prince of Wales, while maintaining a correct neutrality in respect of party affiliations and programs, he was yet wont, his biographer records, freely to express his opinion, in private talk, of measures and policies, inclining sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other. This practice of his did not meet with Queen Victoria's approbation, and when, in 1866, he somewhat harshly criticized, in private, the methods by which the demand for extension of the franchise was being put forward, she sternly rebuked him. More than once she hauled her cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, over the coals for the exercise of too great freedom in the private discussion of public affairs.

KING EDWARD, while Prince of Wales, did not at all relish the political activities of his brother-in-law, Lord Lorne, one of Canada's former Governor-Generals, who sat in the House of Commons, from 1886 to 1878 as a Liberal, and from 1895 to 1900 as a Unionist. He considered that there was a risk in such activities of the Royal family's identification with one political party or the other, and when there was a question of Lord Lorne joining the third Gladstonian administration, he expressed himself vehemently to the effect that it was unfitting that "the Queen's son-in-law should form part of the Government, no matter what party is in power."

The unwritten law of Royalty's public aloofness from party politics did not come into existence before Queen Victoria's day—or, if it did, it was more honored in the breach than in the observance. William III—"King Billy" of immortal memory—had to encounter, during most of his reign, the fairly steady animosity of his sister-in-law and successor, Princess Anne, who, when William had been three years on the

throne, declared her approval of the naval expedition in favor of her father, the ex-King James II, and expressed grief at its failure. This was taking a pretty strong political line, and resulted in Anne's being in disgrace for a couple of years.

From the time of George I to that of William IV, Royal princes—and particularly the heir apparent—took a very active and usually a very factious part in political life. The first-named king, who was on very bad terms with his eldest son, afterwards George II, had him arrested and subsequently banished from court. Thereafter, for twenty years, the prince became practically a member of the opposition party and did everything in his power to support it against his father's ministers, the most redoubtable of whom was Sir Robert Walpole.

Oddly enough, however, when he succeeded to the crown, he did not dismiss Walpole and the Whigs, as it was expected he would do, but retained them in office. A composite opposition to them, formidable in talent, was gradually formed, and this obtained the support of Frederick, Prince of Wales, whose behavior paid back the king in his own coin for his hostility to his father's ministry. Banishment from court followed and Frederick, in disgrace, continued to indulge in futile intrigues against the government.

Frederick predeceased his father, who was succeeded by his grandson, George III. In due course, the heir apparent to this sovereign, in order mainly to exasperate his father, associated himself on the closest terms with Fox, Sheridan and the Whig party. It is difficult to decide whether this circumstance or his debauched mode of living must have more exasperated George III, who was both a high Tory and a rigid stickler for the domestic virtues.

The partnership between Fox, the "Friend of the People" and the "First Gentleman in Europe", as his sycophants styled the then Prince of Wales, was of value to both. As Secretary of State, Fox, in 1783, proposed that Parliament should grant the princely boon companion an income of \$500,000 a year—a sum which, in the then state of the British revenue, was utterly exorbitant, and which, largely at the king's instance, was cut in half. The prince was a great protagonist of Fox's India bill, voting in favor of it in the House of Lords and becoming the target for the anathemas of Lord Thurlow for his pains.

IN THE general election of 1784, the prince rode through the streets of Westminster wearing Fox's colors and gave an open-air party in his honor at Carlton House. When, four years later, during the premiership of Pitt the Younger, the king displayed symptoms of incipient mania, Fox and the prince planned Pitt's dismissal, an unfettered regency for the prince and the premiership for the politician, the latter even going so far as to maintain in Parliament that, as heir apparent, the prince had a right, then and there, to discharge all the functions of sovereignty and that no distinction was to be drawn between the monarch's incapacity and his death. As a fact, the prince seized his father's papers and discovered that the paternal remonstrances that he had been receiving had been drafted for George III by Pitt—a discovery which did not tend to make him love the latter any better than before. But the "slip between the cup and the lip" occurred. The king recovered from that attack.

Not only the then Prince of Wales, almost a party leader, but his brothers also were accustomed to speak and vote in the House of Lords and sometimes on highly contentious matters. William IV, before his accession, spoke several times in that chamber, one of his speeches being remarkable for its vehemence, and almost violent, opposition to the emancipation of slaves. As heir apparent, he did not ally himself specially with the Parliamentary opposition, but he, nevertheless, got himself into quasi-political hot water. Having been appointed Lord High Admiral in 1827, he endeavored to assume independent control of naval affairs, although the terms of his patent precluded him from acting without the advice of two members of his council. As he maintained his defiance of the terms in virtue of which he held his office, the government was constrained to get his brother, George IV, to call on him to resign.

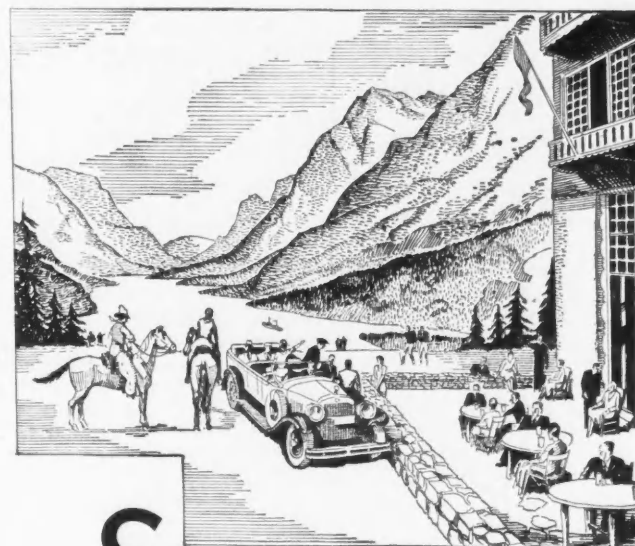
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THE PRINCES ARRIVE HOME BY AIR

The Princes arrived home at Windsor Park recently after completing the last lap of their journey home from South America, by air from Paris. Picture shows: The Prince of Wales (second from right) and Prince George (third from right) on their arrival at Windsor.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Delay With the Budget

OWING to the protracted absence from Ottawa of Mr. Ryckman, Minister of Revenue, due to ill health, the budget will not be presented on May 21 as had been intended. It will come the following week. Mr. Ryckman was Mr. Bennett's chief assistant in the preparation of the tariff revision and taxation measures and his absence has been a very great handicap to the Minister of Finance, throwing on the latter's hands much of the preliminary work that he should have been spared. Much of Mr. Bennett's time during recent weeks has been taken up with the conversion loan, now a recognized success, but by quick decisions and the utilization of all available time he is now assured of being able to present his fiscal legislation before the end of the month.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King professed to think that the tariff revision should be deferred until the new tariff board is established and functioning, but in this, of course, he was confusing the methods of the present ministry and the functions of the new board with the methods of his own administration and the services of the tariff advisory board which flourished under it. There is a distinct difference in both cases. Parliament, at the instance of the government, will determine the tariffs and it will be for the tariff board to ascertain the facts as to how they are working out, upon which facts the government and parliament may base modifications. The duties prescribed for the board in the bill creating it indicate that its principal function is to procure information on which the government can determine to what extent the tariffs are serving the purposes intended and whether or not the advantages they afford to Canadian producers are being abused. Among the information which the board is to be required to procure are facts as to the relative costs of materials and labor and other items entering into production in Canada and other countries, conditions of labor, prices received by all those who profit by the handling of goods protected by the tariffs, and the prices to Canadian consumers in relation to production costs. The purpose is to enable the government to provide fair protection to Canadian producers against unfair competition from other countries and at the same time safeguard the consumers. Other functions of the board as defined in Mr. Bennett's bill are as indicated in last week's letter, including those now exercised by the customs appeal board and the combines investigation branch of the Labor Department. It will be a court of record with greater powers than the former tribunal. It will hold public hearings, throughout the country as well as in Ottawa, and will make reports to the Minister of Finance on facts ascertained, which reports will be given to parliament, but it will not make recommendations.

Appointments to the board are to be for ten years and the salaries are to be twelve thousand for the chairman and ten thousand for each of the other two members. As a safeguard against the board's being subjected to the influence of political considerations, its members are precluded from seeking election to the House of Commons for two years after they cease to be members of it.

In view of the functions prescribed for the board, it is patent that it is not the idea of the government that the tariff revision should wait while it accumulates information. But in cases where the government may be in doubt as to the requirements of industry in the way of tariff protection, it may call upon the board to conduct inquiries for the purpose of assisting it. Little more is known here as to the extent of the revision to be made in the budget beyond what has been indicated previously. Among the matters which have engaged the attention of the Minister of Finance during the last couple of weeks of budget preparation is that of the entry into this country of large quantities of second-hand or out-of-date commodities such as automobiles, various kinds of machinery, office equipment. Attention has been given to representations as to the extent to which this country is becoming and may become a dumping ground for such commodities from the United States. In the effort toward economic revival in the United States, the creation of "new models" not only in automobiles but in other commodities is being urged as a means of assisting production, and to the extent that this is carried out there will be the offering of the discarded goods. This situation may be taken care of in the budget.

Massey and Ferguson

MR. KING and Mr. Bennett seemed to be as much concerned about the glory of their respective friends and the shortcomings of their respective enemies in their bout over the resignation of Mr. Massey from the appointment of Mr. Ferguson to the High Commissionership as about the principles at stake. Mr. King could not conceal his remembrance of Mr. Ferguson's pursuit of him in the last general election, nor was Mr. Bennett forgetful of the course of Mr. Massey in 1924-25 when, following the famous reduction in the farm implement tariff he wrote to Mr. Meighen setting forth some uncomplimentary opinions on Mr. King and his ways and works and then later, after the blow to the farm implement industry had been softened considerably, entered the King government and attacked the Tories in the election campaign, the while declining to permit Mr. Meighen to divulge his letter on the subject of Mr. King. Mr. King held up Mr. Massey as perfection in the way of diplomats and Mr. Ferguson as the reverse in the way of high commissioners. Mr. Bennett admitted that Mr. Massey had served with distinction at Washington in the ornamental duties of his office while leaving the administrative functions to his assistants; he was a good man to give lectures to American universities but not one to be entrusted with the handling of the St. Lawrence waterway matter, for instance. As for Mr. Ferguson, he did not need to defend him on the score of his performances in England. Englishman had assured him that he was doing well. Incidentally he said he had only been "joking in lodge" when at the Albany Club party he warned Mr. Ferguson against the indiscretions of Sackville-West. Ostensibly, the issue between the leaders was as to whether the high commissionership is a diplomatic or a political office. Holding it to be a political office whose incumbent should be in sympathy with the policies of the Ottawa government, Mr.



NEW BRUNSWICK'S NEW PREMIER

Hon. Charles D. Richards, of York County, N.B., who has succeeded Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., recently elevated to the Supreme Court Bench of the province. He was previously for several years Minister of Lands and Mines in the Baxter Cabinet and has represented York in the Legislature since 1920. Mr. Richards is a Barrister, born in 1879, and has been a law lecturer in the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

Bennett could not see Mr. Massey functioning to his satisfaction in it. Mr. King was curious as to whether Mr. Ferguson was so functioning. The choice of a successor to Mr. Massey at Washington will also be discussed.

The Silver Question

LAST fall members of the government were much interested in the proposal for restoring the value of silver as a means of opening up the markets of the Orient for Canadian wheat. Mr. Stevens returned from the Imperial Conference by way of New York and consulted with Owen D. Young, financial adviser to the United States government, about a plan for joint action by Great Britain, the United States and Canada. That ministerial interest in the matter has not lapsed is indicated by the several conferences the government has had during the past week with Mr. Darling, director of the Midland Bank, leading protagonist of the silver restoration scheme. Mr. Darling, who believes that without the adoption of his plan the economic depression is bound to get worse instead of better, has no faith in the American idea of a world currency conference. He wants action by the British Empire and urges Canada to take the lead. His suggestion is that Canada should champion the scheme at the forthcoming economic conference, its possibilities being of special interest to this country because of its immense silver and wheat production. Whether that suggestion is to be followed will be seen in due course, but it is hardly likely that Mr. Darling has succeeded in implanting all his own faith in his plan in the minds of Mr. Bennett and his colleagues. It is no secret, in fact, that they have disputed his claims in one or more respects. The idea, however, has their earnest consideration. Mr. Meighen recently outlined the Darling proposals in a Toronto address and commended them to the consideration of the public, and the British banker himself has given further details.

As to Constitutional Amendment

MR. GUTHRIE opened up a fresh avenue of thought on the much abused question of whether the constitution should be amended in this country or at Westminster when Mr. Woodworth brought the subject under discussion with a resolution proposing that Canada should assert the right of amendment without reference to the Imperial parliament. The Woodworth resolution recognized the old idea, so often exploited, that the power of amending the B.N.A. Act rested in the Imperial parliament as a safeguard for the rights of minorities. Mr. Guthrie challenged it. He submitted the proposition that it was placed there by the Fathers of Confederation as a safeguard for the rights and authority of the Dominion. The basic purpose of the Fathers, profiting by unfortunate experiences of the United States, was to provide a strong central government, and they made the Imperial parliament the guarantor of federal rights as opposed to provincial rights. Difficulties in the way, therefore, of rounding out the national status by securing to Canada the power of amending the constitution by action in this country instead of in England do not arise so much on the score of the rights of minorities, Mr. Guthrie holds, as on that of the rights of the central government upon which the provinces show a desire from time to time to encroach. The Minister of Justice recognized an increasing concern about this matter of constitutional amendment and held out hope that the problem would be solved. As intimated some time ago, the government proposes to have a special conference with the provinces in the not too distant future on the question.

Religion and Politics

QUEBEC politics impinge upon the proceedings in the House of Commons with increasing persistence as the provincial general election approaches. One did not have to be a cynic to recognize something more than religious loyalty behind the dividing of the House on the question of whether it should adjourn for Ascension Day. With the Quebec representation divided between the two parties, the Conservative and the Liberal contingents have been contending throughout the session for championship in the defence of French racial and religious rights. The alacrity with which Chief Liberal Whip Casgrain initiated the demand for a division on the motion of a colleague for adjournment on Ascension Day betrayed an ambition

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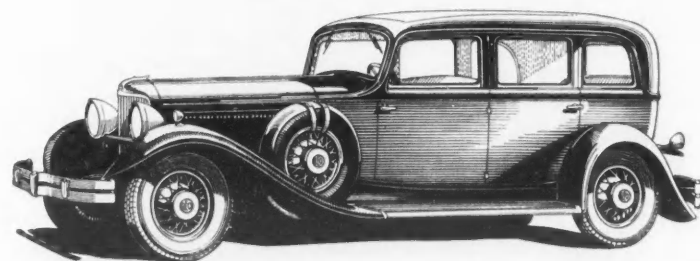
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on the part of the Liberal contingent to put the French Tories, if not the government, in a bit of a hole. The move failed of its purpose because most of the French Tories voted for the motion and also because Mr. King voted against it. Once the Quebec election is over the contest for distinction in championing of the French cause may subside somewhat.

Sweepstakes for Canada?

IT LOOKS as if the unregenerate Senate might pass the bill to legalize sweepstakes. Many of the senior legislators see no offence in gambling within reason and more of them deplore the export of large amounts of money to the race sweepstake pools in England and Ireland. The Barnard bill would give final authority in the matter to the provincial attorney-generals and would authorize sweepstakes, subject to provincial consent, in the interests of hospitals alone. A special committee has endorsed the measure. If it passes the Upper House it is certain to find heavy going in the Commons.

TO A PEANUT

By Roger B. Priestman

OF ALL the fruits that God has given man; Of all earth's wealth of many various foods, None other in our estimation can

For solace in this life's vicissitudes, Compare with your small shell encrusted kernel, So sweet your heart, though homely your external.

Roasted perchance, or sprinkled well with salt; Or haply chocolate-coated, we submit, If you appeal not, it is not your fault; Perish the taste that says that you lack "It." Not only succulent, but in addition, You have this added grace—condensed nutrition.

What sweeter music, more alluring call, When grasping tight our "nickel" as we ran, In days gone by, when we were very small, We heard the whistle of the peanut man? Our hope was this, when we were very young and tender, To be some day ourself a peanut vendor.

Age dreams of youth, though youth may scoff at age; But if there be one soul-connecting link Between the two—the child and hoary sage— Above all others it is this we think; The peanut and its memories fondly cherished; Alas! we cannot eat them now, our teeth have perished.

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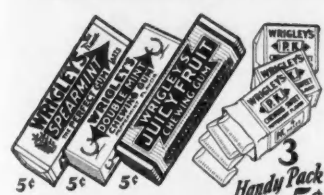
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British Royalty and Politics

Prince of Wales Did Not Shatter the Constitution at Manchester—The Georges All Politicians

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

A FEARFUL and wonderful thing is our constitu-
tional pundit—always ready to be affrighted by a
shadow. Some of the breed, in their jealousy of the
justly high reputation that the throne and those in
succession to it enjoy for strict neutrality in matters
of party politics, were recently gravely apprehensive
that the Prince of Wales had made a *faux pas* in his
speech at Manchester. Forthwith they proceeded to
give tongue in the press, laying down the law with
the pomposity and self-assurance that are "the badge
of all their tribe". It must have been a great relief
to their loyal souls to find out, within a few hours,
that their apprehensions were groundless—that it was
the cable that had blundered (and, perhaps, inci-
dentally, the pundit). Anyhow, not the Prince.

As a matter of fact, the whole of the present Royal
family are the very essence of discretion as regards
detachment from all political partisanship, alike in
their public utterances and in their public actions.
Their politics, in fact, are to have no politics. Particu-
larly is this true of the Prince of Wales and the
Duke of York, who do most of the family's public
speaking. It is said of the latter indeed, that, even
in private conversation, let alone public speech, he
habitually refrains from giving any indication of bias,
one way or the other, on public questions of con-
troversy—that he is resolute in his determination to
give no ground for the assertion that he favors this
policy or that.

Queen Victoria was very insistent that all the
members of her family should avoid even the appear-
ance of "taking sides" in public. As Prince of Wales,
King Edward scrupulously refrained from interven-
tion in debate in the House of Lords, a notable ex-
ception that he made to this rule, however, being the
speech he made in that chamber in 1879 in favor of
the Deceased Wife's Sisters' bill, in behalf of which
measure he presented a petition from a number of
farmers in the year named, as he also did a similar
petition from the cab-drivers of London six years
later. On several occasions he voted in the House
of Lords for this change in the marriage laws before he
came to the throne, but it was not until midway in
his own reign that the much-controverted alteration
obtained legislative sanction by passing both Houses
of Parliament. With regard to this matter, however,
the question, though political, was not a party
political question. But, this distinction notwithstand-
ing, his action did not escape criticism.

As Prince of Wales, while maintaining a correct
neutrality in respect of party affiliations and pro-
grams, he was yet wont, his biographer records, freely
to express his opinion, in private talk, of measures
and policies, inclining sometimes to one side and
sometimes to the other. This practice of his did not
meet with Queen Victoria's approbation, and when, in
1866, he somewhat harshly criticized, in private, the
methods by which the demand for extension of the
franchise was being put forward, she sternly rebuked
him. More than once she hauled her cousin, the Duke
of Cambridge, over the coals for the exercise of too
great freedom in the private discussion of public
affairs.

KING EDWARD, while Prince of Wales, did not
at all relish the political activities of his brother-
in-law, Lord Lorne, one of Canada's former Governor-
Generals, who sat in the House of Commons, from
1886 to 1878 as a Liberal, and from 1895 to 1900
as a Unionist. He considered that there was a risk
in such activities of the Royal family's identification
with one political party or the other, and, when there
was a question of Lord Lorne joining the third
Gladstonian administration, he expressed himself
vehemently to the effect that it was unfitting that
"the Queen's son-in-law should form part of the
Government, no matter what party is in power."

The unwritten law of Royalty's public aloofness
from party politics did not come into existence before
Queen Victoria's day—or, if it did, it was more
honored in the breach than in the observance. William
III—"King Billy" of immortal memory—had to en-
counter, during most of his reign, the fairly steady
animosity of his sister-in-law and successor, Princess
Anne, who, when William had been three years on the

throne, declared her approval of the naval expedition
in favor of her father, the ex-King James II, and
expressed grief at its failure. This was taking a
pretty strong political line, and resulted in Anne's
being in disgrace for a couple of years.

From the time of George I to that of William IV,
Royal princes—and particularly the heir apparent—
took a very active and usually a very factious, part in
political life. The first-named king, who was on very
bad terms with his eldest son, afterwards George II,
had him arrested and subsequently banished from
court. Thereafter, for twenty years, the prince be-
came practically a member of the opposition party
and did everything in his power to support it against
his father's ministers, the most redoubtable of whom
was Sir Robert Walpole.

Oddly enough, however, when he succeeded to the
crown, he did not dismiss Walpole and the Whigs, as
it was expected he would do, but retained them in
office. A composite opposition to them, formidable in
talent, was gradually formed, and this obtained the
support of Frederick, Prince of Wales, whose be-
havior paid back the king in his own coin for his
hostility to his father's ministry. Banishment from
court followed and Frederick, in disgrace, continued
to indulge in futile intrigues against the government.

Frederick predeceased his father, who was suc-
ceeded by his grandson, George III. In due course,
the heir apparent to this sovereign, in order mainly
to exasperate his father, associated himself on the
closest terms with Fox, Sheridan and the Whig party.
It is difficult to decide whether this circumstance or
his debauched mode of living must have more exasper-
ated George III, who was both a high Tory and a rigid
stickler for the domestic virtues.

The partnership between Fox, the "Friend of the
People" and the "First Gentleman in Europe", as his
sycophants styled the then Prince of Wales, was of
value to both. As Secretary of State, Fox, in 1783,
proposed that Parliament should grant the princely
boon companion an income of \$500,000 a year—a sum
which, in the then state of the British revenue, was
utterly exorbitant, and which, largely at the king's
instance, was cut in half. The prince was a great
protagonist of Fox's India bill, voting in favor of it
in the House of Lords and becoming the target for
the anathemas of Lord Thurlow for his pains.

IN THE general election of 1784, the prince rode
through the streets of Westminster wearing Fox's
colors and gave an open-air party in his honor at
Carlton House. When, four years later, during the
premiership of Pitt the Younger, the king displayed
symptoms of incipient mania, Fox and the prince
planned Pitt's dismissal, an unfettered regency for the
prince and the premiership for the politician, the
latter even going so far as to maintain in Parliament
that, as heir apparent, the prince had a right, then
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love the latter any better than before. But the "slip
between the cup and the lip" occurred. The king
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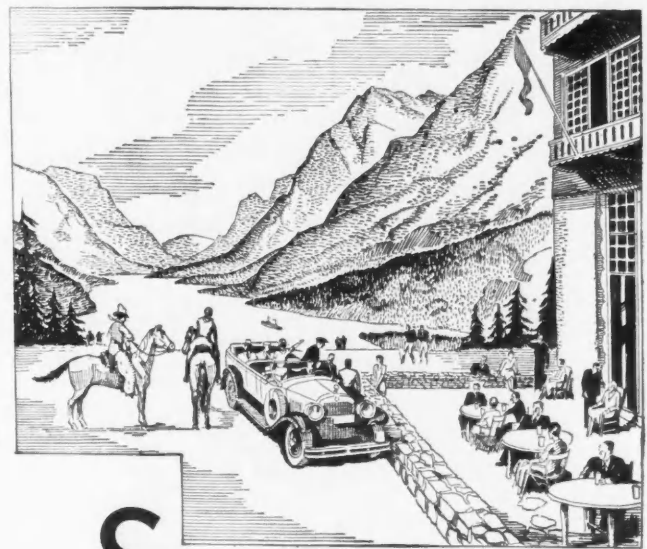
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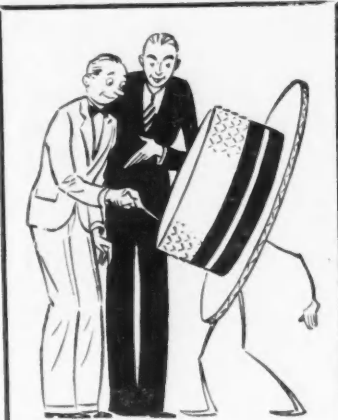
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THE MASTER SHOWMAN

David Belasco and the American Theatre

By JOHN E. WEBBER

THE passing of David Belasco removes the most picturesque figure of the American stage. It also marks the passing of an era of American stage history. Over such passing it is only natural to feel saddened and perhaps, not a little troubled. Ten years ago, however, we should have been not less sad and a great deal more troubled. For in that decade, much that Belasco had wrought in the half-century he has so influenced stage production, has become more or less conventionalized, become part of the typically American theatre, as we view it to-day. What we have lost is the personality, personality to the point of genius, that stamped itself on all his work, and of which his productions became merely an extension. Hundreds of plays were written and produced by him in that life of stage adventure, and not one escaped the unmistakable Belasco stamp. Legions of actors and actresses passed under that tutelage, and not one but bore the imprint, sometimes to his own undoing afterward, of that vivid personality. This was both the strength and fatality of the Belasco influence. Genius thrives and expanded under it. But the "spell" that could create a Mrs. Leslie Carter could also reduce mediocrity to a puppet when the master hand was withdrawn.

Much of the Belasco biography, spread over the news pages of the last few days is, of course, apocryphal, product of the legends so assiduously built up around the man, and to which his picturesque character, and perhaps humor, lent itself so agreeably. The story that his father, Humphrey Abraham Belasco, an English harlequin, was once elected Mayor of Vancouver, may be of these. But this we know, that David Belasco only escaped being Canadian born, by two years. His immediate forebears had settled in Vancouver, coming there from England whither his ancestors had fled from the Moorish invasion of their native Portugal. In 1852 his father followed the gold rush to San Francisco, and there in 1854 David was born. But if Canada missed the honor of birthing that genius, she can at least claim the distinction of having been the scene of his initial stage efforts. When the father returned to Canada later and settled in Victoria, we find David playing juvenile parts in the Victoria theatre there. And when, on one auspicious day, Charles Kean came to that city to play "Richard III", eleven year old David was cast for the part of the Duke of York in his company. He also attended a Roman Catholic monastery out there, a biographical note that perhaps explains the "religious" motif we have often remarked in him, expressed somewhat in his ecclesiastical garb, but still more in the atmosphere of "sanctuary" which he succeeded in creating within his theatre. Of course this early

religious association may have merely fostered the feeling for ritual that is so strong in all his race. And again, it may all have been merely a showman's trick. One never quite knew. For in the various facets of a genius that revealed him as actor, producer, manager, designer, collector, playwright and creator of actors, he was in his own higher plane, what all successful politicians are in theirs, part charlatan and part sincere, part artist and part showman.

BELASCO is said to have left the Victoria monastery when a circus came that way, settling later in San Francisco, and reaching New York in the early eighties, while its theatre world was still being ruled by Augustin Daly and A. M. Palmer. The coast city had seen him rise from call-boy to stage manager and actor. New York was to see him rise to dominate the half century of its theatre life since.

THE record of his activity is appalling. On his last birthday the stage wizard reckoned that he had in his lifetime, produced about 400 plays, of which 150 had been either written or rewritten by him. Of the earlier productions the best known are: "The Wife", "Lord Chumley" which started E. H. Sothern on his career, "The Charity Ball" and "Men and Women", written in collaboration with H. C. De Mille, and "The Girl I Left Behind Me", with Franklyn Fyles as collaborator. Then came the great adventure, with permanent fame and

fortune, when he discovered and starred Mrs. Leslie Carter, first in "The Ugly Duckling", and then in the more popular, "Du Barry". "The Heart of Maryland" and "Zaza". Of more recent date are his production of John Luther Long's, "Madame Butterfly", and his own trio of plays, "The Darling of the Gods", "Girl of the Golden West" and "Rose of the Rancho", which gave Blanche Bates to fame. Of equally warm recollection are Charles Klein's "Music Master", with David Warfield, followed by his own plays for the same star, "The Return of Peter Grimm" and "The Grand Army Man". Everyone recalls too, "The Easiest Way" with Frances Starr, and "Kiki" and "Lulu Belle" adapted as starring vehicles for Lenore Ulric. Coming to contemporary things, two seasons ago it was "The Bachelor Father", last year, "It's A Wise Child" and this season, in what proved his last effort, "To Night or Never", with Helen Gahagan, as the last star he was to place in the Broadway firmament, and one of the brightest. It was in fact, during a tryout of this play in Baltimore last fall, that Mr. Belasco contracted pneumonia and so missed his first New York premiere in fifty years. From that illness he never fully recovered.

David Belasco has been rated all the way from great artist to great showman. Time, we think, will rate his gift as a rare combination of both. He knew his world, especially his world of admirers. His great showman's gift, and perhaps the secret of most of his success, was an extreme sensitivity to public taste and appetite. He knew that, theoretically, the province of the theatre is to interpret art. But he also knew that, in practice, the public knows little and cares less, about the art it comes there to worship. He was no Gordon Craig, dreaming in fourth dimensions of his medium, and snarling over his neglect. He was a practical, understanding and sensitive amusement vendor. He set practical limits to his imagination. He gave the world just as much ART as it could assimilate. That world might not appreciate a masterpiece but at least it knew the value of a frame. And so the frame became the thing. And within that frame his own work as an artist must hang.

HE WAS the producer de luxe of the modern stage. As a stage decorator and embellisher, he reigned without a rival. He was as lavish in his furnishings as an oriental potentate and his curios were the envy of his proletariat public. He knew the love for detail of all unimaginative people and provided it, even though Europe had to be scoured for a "missing vase". Better his patrons should miss a line or a laugh, than a door-knob in the period. His own unerring dramatic instinct led him to the exact spot on the spinal cord for those

(Continued on Page 11)



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"TELL ENGLAND"
A scene from the British war film which begins at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

FILM PARADE

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF THERE must be eccentric millionaires in the movies, one prefers on the whole the interpretation of Mr. Harry Myers in "City Lights" to that of Mr. George Arliss in "The Millionaire".

Mr. Myers in "City Lights" is part of a deliberate fantasy. Mr. Arliss' millionaire is a comedy creation with at least an approach to realism. Of the two Mr. Myers with his despairs and revulsions, his large affections and savage reticences is far more humanly interesting and credible.

In his new play Mr. Arliss shows himself quaint, spry, lovable, an affectionate father and an admirable employer with a sturdy contempt for any young man who hasn't come up from the shop. His performance is illustrated by constant, smooth, endearing "business". He never for a moment stops being amusing. Mr. Myers' millionaire on the other hand is never either admirable or lovable. He is ponderous, confused, with occasional wild gleams of playfulness. He is a waster, deplorably squandering money he still more deplorably never earned. He is maudlin when drunk and a churl when sober. Yet it is Mr. Myers' massive oddness that rescues "City Lights" from the all-prevailing whimsicality of Charles Chaplin. There is nobody to save "The Millionaire" from the whimsicality of George Arliss.

However if you really believe that money makes people kind, that the young man who fills your gasoline tank is as likely as not to be an undergraduate of Harvard, that people fall in love for ever at first sight, that honest pluck always wins and that Mr. Arliss is a very great artist, you will enjoy "The Millionaire".

"Tell England"

"TELL ENGLAND" is an impressive and in many ways an extraordinary picture. Two English public school boys go to war and one of them is killed. That is the entire story. Like most war plays it is a drama of action, description and to a certain extent characterization rather than narrative. The action against the grim background of Gallipoli, is vivid and unforgettable, the characterization frequently swift and subtle. But the chief thing one brings from the picture is a sense of war as something living, intense and inescapable, as strangely apart from human control and direction as a movement of nature.

The emotional elements of the story are beautifully handled. The two eighteen-year-old boys find themselves, with the death of their commanding officers, in charge of a front line unit. Sleeplessness, responsibility and the constant pounding of "Clara", the Turkish mortar, drive the two worn and harassed youngsters, one into a state of semi-hysteria, the other into sullen adolescent obduracy. The story of their quarrel and reconciliation is set forth with an economy of sentiment and dialogue that is extraordinarily moving. Carl Harbord takes the part of Edgar Doe, Tony Bruce of Rupert Ray. Both are good and both get better as the pace of the picture accelerates.

The Rupert Brooks tradition for all the war disillusionists can do, dies hard. Nothing could make it more dramatically alive than the closing scene of the picture—a cross against headland and sea and a Turkish officer spelling out in broken English, Tell England, ye who pass this monument, We died for her, and here we rest content.

Film Guide

"City Lights"—Charlie Chaplin, after all these years.

"The Front Page"—Newspaper life at its toughest and most entertaining. Adolphe Menjou as the brutal city editor is excellent.

"Tarnished Lady"—Tallulah Bankhead, glamorous idol of the London stage, makes her debut as a film star in a picture whose story would have daunted stouter hearts.

"Skippy"—A finely-done "kid" picture in which child actors become almost human.

"The Millionaire"—Reviewed on this page.

"Tell England"—Ditto.

Women Refuse to Abandon Slander Silhouette.—Head-line. They flatly refuse, you might say.—Arkansas Gazette.

One could wish just now that the man with confidence had more money and the man with money more confidence.—Weston Leader.

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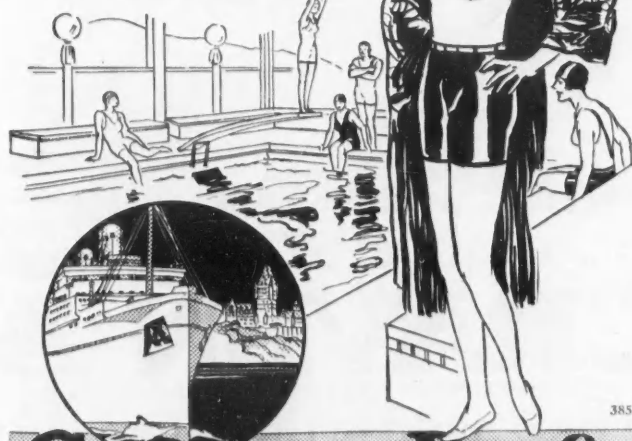
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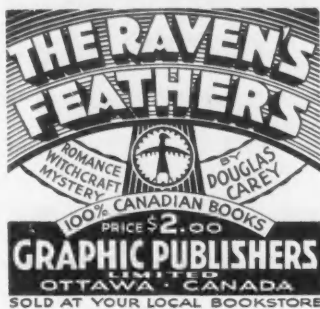
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THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

The Chronic Muddler

"England's Crisis", by Andre Siegfried; translated by Doris and H. H. Hemming; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; 255 pages; \$3.00.

By EDGAR McINNIS

ANY book by M. Siegfried must command attention. He has proven himself a brilliant and acute observer of neighbouring nations, and his remarks are generally both penetrating and provocative. Nothing could be more masterly than his survey of present-day America; and now he has turned his attention to a subject of equal complexity and even greater importance—the problem of post-war England. But where in the former work he was considering and analyzing a healthiness that was almost offensive, in this he is studying the case of an invalid whose prolonged malady has become gravely alarming. And his diagnosis is debility with complications.

The roots of the trouble go back half a century. Until that period, England had been riding triumphantly on a wave of increasing industrial prosperity. Her inventions and natural resources had made her the workshop of the world. Her commercial supremacy had made her dominant wherever a market ventured into existence. Her economic leadership seemed as permanent as Queen Victoria.

By 1880 this had begun to change. New competitors were appearing; old markets were being closed or invaded. The change was slow, but it was definite. Through the early years of the new century its progress was definite and inexorable. And with the body blow of the War, the implications of that change, hitherto only partially realized, emerged with inexorable clarity.

What happened was that England found herself a nineteenth century in a twentieth century world. Her industrial system, upon which her life depended, had been created to meet conditions which vanished with the dear good Queen. In the face of this revolution, England has clung with stubborn insistence to the ancient ways, resting blindly on the memory of Victorian prosperity and the comfortable tradition of muddling through. "Her instinct is to try to restore the conditions which suited her, instead of revising and adapting them to a world in which they are now out of place." It is an instinct which might very well be fatal.

UNDER this general head, M. Siegfried finds four specific causes for the present situation. The first is the nature of English industrial organization. Based primarily on coal, it built further on cotton and steel as the foundations of its industrial structure. But the relative importance of at least two of these has declined; and in all three, English equipment and organization has become completely obsolete. She is trying, with a plant a century old, to compete with rivals equipped with the most modern methods and devices.

A second factor is wages. By comparison with many Continental countries, English labour has achieved a relatively comfortable position. And whereas the cost of living has declined from its post-war peak, wages have not followed suit. Not only are the workers reluctant to accept any reduction in nominal wages; there is a tradition of an English standard of life which the nation is reluctant to sacrifice—a reluctance with which M. Siegfried finds himself little in sympathy.

These two factors combine to create high production costs. The United States has higher wages, but has the advantage of mass production methods; the continent has not only lower wage costs, but also more modern equipment. And to help stereotype these high costs, there is the policy of deflation which England had carried out by 1925. The result, for an exporting country, was somewhat dubious. "England has achieved a state of financial equilibrium, but not of economic balance. In the last analysis, it is industry which has to pay for saving the pound sterling."

Finally, there is the change in the consumer demand. Coal is being displaced by oil. Motor cars, gramophones, radios have captured a large place in the markets. The tragedy of the cotton industry may



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Courtney Ryley Cooper, the well-known American author and adventurer, makes a haul on the Medway River, N.S.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

be read in the fashion magazines of the past three decades. Again this calls for a new adaptation, and England has been slow to respond. She will not face the sacrifice and effort involved. M. Siegfried looks wonderingly at this nation which indulges in athletic events "even in the middle of the week" when there are surely more important things to be done, and wonders if, after all, the bulldog grip may not be loosening.

THIS is his diagnosis. It is acute and largely accurate. It is when he prescribes remedies that he is likely to rouse most dissent. The need for a rationalization of industry is obvious and crying, but it is by no means a simple matter. One of the most hampering factors in so costly an undertaking is the uncertainty about the future of even a modernized industrial system. If the process is carried out, will industry recover? Will the coal mines once more yield a profit? Will the Black Country be wrapped in a comfortable pall of smoke from once more thriving factories? Or must the whole achievement of the previous century be scrapped in favour of some entirely new basis? These are questions to which the answer is by no means easy.

Similarly with wages. M. Siegfried is most insistent that they should be reduced. Coming from anyone else, his insistence would be almost suspicious. In any case, he gives no adequate answer to the charge of Labour that not high wages, but inefficient methods, are at the root of the trouble, and that until there is some guarantee of reorganization it is unfair to ask the worker to bear the whole sacrifice. The same uncertainty that haunts the industrialist hangs over the worker as well. And as for a policy of inflation, which would incidentally reduce real wages while leaving them nominally the same, there is also the fact that it would raise the price of the many raw materials which industry must import, as well as increasing the burden of debt payments abroad. M. Siegfried's analysis of the situation benefits from the fact that he surveys it with the cool detachment of a foreigner. But one wonders whether this very quality does not hamper him when he essays the role of physician.

It does not however, detract from the value and interest of the volume. It is admirably lucid in its grasp of significant facts and its presentation of the factors at work, and many of the conclusions which emerge are somewhat startling to the layman. And there is a chapter on Imperial Preference which all—and especially those who talk and write so volubly on the subject—should read for the good of their souls. It is by no means a book to evoke universal agreement; but it is one which should provoke much self-examination in England, and which is certainly an enlightening study for all who have any interest in England's present problem.

New Fiction

"The Shiny Night", by Beatrice Tunstall; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 430 pages; \$2.00.

"Three Steeples", by LeRoy MacLeod; Covici, Friede, New York; 462 pages; \$2.50.

"The Pleasantries of Old Quong", by Thomas Burke; Macmillan, Toronto; 279 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

IN MUCH reading of fiction I have encountered few first novels so impressive as *The Shiny Night*. It is not a novel sprung from the privacy of an ivory tower but a book that breathes of the life it describes, that contains in its 400-odd pages a story of rural England in the time of Victoria, so convincing that one does not so much read of as live with the characters.

Superstitions, customs and all the rich, slow-moving life of the old English peasantry form the background. The people of Vale Royal are not the sexually tortured peasants of strained realism nor the sickly products of idealism. They come to life in the book, sane, illiterate, yet with a fundamental wisdom that stands them in better stead than the wisdom of letters. The story of Seth Shone and his weird plan of vengeance unfolds against this background. We see Seth grow with the purposeful growth of the oaks on his land. From adolescence to maturity he waxes in strength until he emerges as the patriarch with his descendants grouped around him, a reincarnation of the mighty haters and ground-tillers whom Yahweh loved to honor.

The story of Seth Shone will repay everyone who reads it. It is leisurely and spacious. It is a history illumined with sympathy and insight, in which three generations come to vivid life and from which the reader will carry away something warm and memorable.

CURIOUSLY enough, *Three Steeples*, also a first novel, but the work of a poet, is the American counterpart of "The Shiny Night", inasmuch as it deals with rural life in the United States. There is a significance, too, in the widely different treatment. In "Three Steeples" there is no element of graciousness. The whole story is hard and sinewy with the nervous strength and power that are part of life in many of those United States.

One fault to me in this novel is the unnecessary elaboration of unimportant details. It seems as if Mr. MacLeod has been anxious to overlook nothing that could possibly happen in the village of which he writes. Consequently there are dreary, unimportant incidents the absence of which would have been an improvement. Apart from this, the story has plenty of depth and reveals a genuine creative talent. The influence of religion on the people of a sparsely populated village, the tragedy that overshadows a community where

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J. B. PRIESTLEY

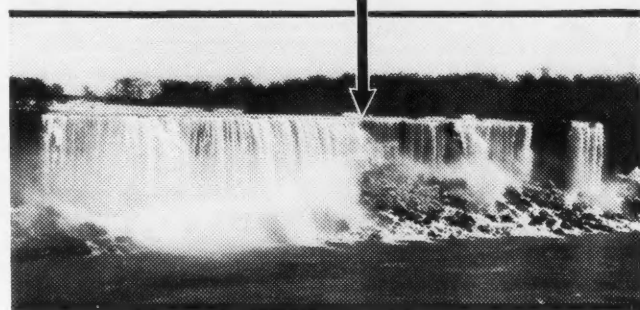
J. B. Priestley, author of the international best-sellers "The Good Companions" and "Angel Pavement", will speak in the Eaton Auditorium on Wednesday, May 27th, at 8.15 p.m. His subject will be "A View of Contemporary English Literature".

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the inhabitants are few, and the frustration of a crusading zeal, these are dealt with impartially but none the less convincingly. There is a very evident symbolism in the erection of the Methodist Church and in its destruction by fire, for it has a perfect parallel in the life of Bruce, the earnest but unfortunate preacher.

All in all, though one travels over arid places in the story, "Three Steeples" introduces a writer with a deep knowledge of the land and of those who live on it; a writer, moreover, who has the power to express that knowledge in tense, closely packed narrative lightened here and there when the poet emerges from the novelist.

THE third book under review is by a writer who is assured always of a wide circle of readers. Thomas Burke usually follows a certain path and in this pleasant series of tales, presumably from the wisdom-touched lips of the Chinese Quong, he achieves again that medley of melodrama, entertainment and pathos for which he is noted.

The *Pleasantries of Old Quong* is a series of sixteen tales, some of them little more than sketches, none of them important but most of them genuinely entertaining. In view of this, any strain upon credulity becomes a negligible factor. In the last story, however, Mr. Burke overstretcheth and in the climax reaches bathos rather than pathos. I am glad to say that the other stories more than make up for this.

Many of the tales in the book are old acquaintances, encountered in the pages of *Vanity Fair*. It is safe to say that the author's fame rests upon material far more durable. Still, it is all very pleasant entertainment, with now and then a hint of something deeper, and should be enjoyed by many of Mr. Burke's admirers.

Gypsy Life

"Flamenco", by Lady Eleanor Smith (Longmans, Green, Toronto, \$2).

LADY Eleanor Smith's gifts as an exponent of the romantic novel were unquestionably illustrated in "Red Wagon", and the spirit of her new book is unchanged. "Flamenco" is a tale in which the gypsies, who took a second place in "Red Wagon", become prominent figures. The opening chapters describe the flight from his native Andalusia of a Spanish gypsy, Lobo the Wolf, an outcast from his brethren. With wife and children he reaches the New Forest and eventually Dartmoor. Here the story settles down and we come to the main plot. On the fringe of Dartmoor, in the decaying manor house of Colreddy, lives Richard Lovell, banished from London society for cheating at cards, with his half-crazed, faded, and drunken wife and his three children. To Colreddy one tempestuous night come Lobo and his brood, and Lovell, in a drunken freak, buys the gypsies' child, Camila, who grows up with his own Harry and Evelyn and Celia—an eternal cause of dissension in the family. Grown to womanhood, Camila is wooed by her foster father and her two foster brothers. She marries the younger son, to find herself in love with the elder, who is the father of her child. And it is to Harry that she goes for all time, when, in his turn, their son has been rescued from the gypsies. So bare an outline can do no justice to a very excellent piece of work. The book forms an attractive study of a period and people not easy to depict, and fulfills the earlier promise of the author.

Book Notes

FOR eight years J. B. Priestley has delighted England with his essays, editorials, witty reviews, and parodies. "The Good Companions" followed by "Angel Pavement" have endeared him completely to Canadians. The news that he is coming to these shores is good news indeed.

Ever since his twenty-eighth year he has been a figure in English literary circles. Today, at the amazingly young and old age of thirty-six, he has encompassed a lifetime of experience. For J. B. Priestley is of that generation which went to the World War and emerged with real values, after the bitterness had sloughed off. He brought with him no preconceived ideas, and emerged from the War with his spirit intact because of his sense of humor.

As a convalescent officer he amused himself writing essays. After the war, although impatient of precedent and advice from the older generation, he was still young enough to have an open



J. WESLEY BREADY, M.A., B.D., PH.D. (LOND.)

Canadian-born author of "Lord Shaftesbury and Social Industrial Progress" and of "Dr. Barnardo" who has spent the past ten years in literary and social research in England has returned to Canada to take up his residence in Toronto.

mind. He entered Cambridge University and took a leading part in the journalistic and literary activities of the college. Incidentally he won a considerable outside reputation as a parodist with "Brief Diversions." This was followed by a book of essays "Papers from Lilliput." From that time on his career was in the ascendancy. Perhaps one of the most significant landmarks is the fact that he stepped into the not inconsiderable shoes of G. B. Shaw, and Max Beerbohm by becoming the regular essayist of the English "Saturday Review." And his knowledge of literature, philosophy, art and life does not shrink in comparison with theirs.

J. B. Priestley knows how important it is to laugh, and he makes you see it. There is no malice in his laughter, but great understanding. Yet he has known pain. He is tender without being sentimental. And on the platform, as well as on the printed page, he is a refreshing well of tolerance, humour, and imagination.

He arrives in Toronto on May 27th to lecture that evening in the Eaton auditorium on "A View of Contemporary English Literature".

DR. J. Wesley Bready, whose biographies of Lord Shaftesbury and Dr. Barnardo have been best sellers in Great Britain and elsewhere has returned to his native Canada to take up residence in Toronto. For the past ten years Dr. Bready has been in England occupied with the research necessary for the production of his two books. He is a native of Drayton, Ont., a graduate of Queen's University and of the University of Toronto. His "Lord Shaftesbury and Social-Industrial Progress" won him a Doctorate of the University of London.

For seven years Dr. Bready worked as a missionary in the isolated parts of Canada. His experiences there and elsewhere deepened his interest in social research and led him to England via "steering" where he began an intensive study of social and industrial conditions in that country. He became fascinated by the career of Dr. Barnardo and published last December a definitive biography of that great philanthropist, to which Sir Josiah Stamp, the world-famous British economist recently in Canada to investigate wheat speculation, contributes a preface.

Books Reviewed

LIGHT FICTION

"Mary Faith", by Beatrice Burton Morgan. Oxford University Press, Toronto, \$2. A novel about a girl of today.

"Mr. Corrington", by Dora Barford. Mussons, Toronto. \$2.00. A romance of the days of Queen Anne.

"Fed Up", by George Birmingham. Methuens, London. A political mystery novel by the author of "Spanish Gold".

"Falkner of the Inland Seas", by James Oliver Curwood. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto. \$2. A romance of the Great Lakes and its sailors.

"Gauntlet", by Lord Gorell. MacMillans, Toronto. \$2. A tale of romance and marriage.

"Murder at Belly Butte", by Morris Longstrech and Henry Vernon. MacLean Publishing Co., Toronto. \$2.50. Fourteen true stories of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"Happy Sinner", by Elizabeth Hamilton Herbert. Oxford University Press, Toronto. \$2. A novel of American family life.

"Give All To Love", by Austin Phillips. Methuens, London. A novel of youthful love and maternal devotion.

"Captain Nemesis", by Van Wyck Mason. Ryerson Press, Toronto. \$2. A pirate novel of the days when England and America fought for supremacy.

"The Glory Trail", by Meredith Reed. Thomas Allen, Toronto. \$2. The story of Peter Piper, Mary Malvern and Dr. Gordon.

"Old Ship", by Lennox Kerr. Macmillans, Toronto. \$2. A sea story.

"The Dean's Elbow", by A. E. W. Mason. Mussons, Toronto. \$3.

The Passing Show

By HAL FRANK

Those who claim that the activities of Soviet Russia will harm all our industries have overlooked the book publishing business.

The gentleman who remarked the other day at the races that it was "Mudder's Day" has since been apprehended and shot.

Still, there is this consolation. A man can golf every afternoon these days without having to worry about it affecting his business.

Man is an intelligent animal who starves in a world of plenty.

The hot-weather stories are arriving ahead of the hot weather.

One is to the effect that Hon. Philip Snowden will be elevated to the House of Lords.

Brown: Jones must be a frightfully abnormal chap.

Smith: What makes you think that?

Brown: He has no solution for the world depression.

Spring is officially here. The people next door have been in to borrow our lawnmower.

Local Tests Compiled

THE Ontario Ready Reference issued by the Ontario Government as part of the British Empire Reference Series will be found of great interest to everybody who takes any interest at all in the

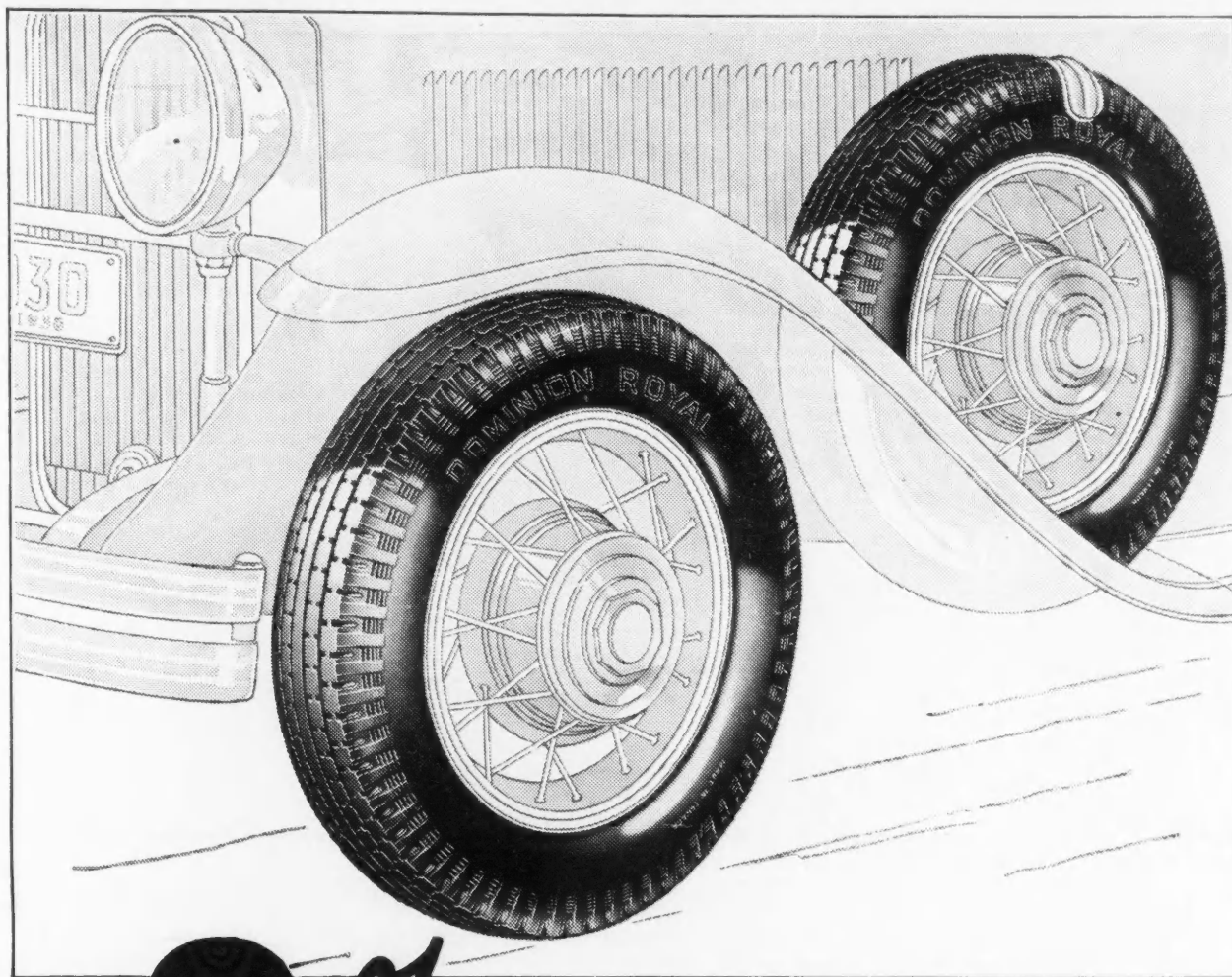
country beyond his backyard. It is divided into two parts—Part I covers Northern Ontario and Part II the Southern Section lying below the French River.

To obtain the information contained in these two handy books, it would be necessary to collect a mass of literature from the office of both railway companies and the various departments of the Parliament Buildings, and then it would take a lot of patience to wade through the material gathered. The style and arrangement are clear and concise and there are good highway resource maps. The books contain a very complete guide to resorts, hunting and fishing grounds, detailed descriptions of industrial centres and farming districts, up-to-date information about agriculture, mining, forestry, fur-farming, commercial

fisheries, waterpower, etc., and at the end under "Where To Find It" valuable references to Dominion and Provincial Government Reports and authorities from whom special reports and complete information may be obtained.

Copies may be obtained on request free of charge from the Departments of Highways, Mines, Game and Fisheries, or Northern Development at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. The Quebec Ready Reference in this Series contains similar information about Quebec Province. Free copies may be obtained from the office of the Premier of Quebec in the Parliament Buildings, Quebec, P.Q.

Wilkins' submarine journey under the ice will supply the Eskimo fishermen with some wild yarns about what got away.—Life.



18% STRONGER
...than any other tire



"FORWARD WITH CANADA"
The Dominion Rubber Company
is proud to be in step with this
progressive movement.



W. A. Eden, President.

MOST makes of tires are stronger than they were two or three years ago . . . they have to be to stand up under the gruelling punishment of today's harder driving.

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Your car deserves these stronger Dominion Tires . . . and the added protection of Dominion Inner Tubes. Here is a combination of strength and dependability that will relieve your mind of all tire trouble . . . and enable you to enjoy thousands of care-free miles.

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STRENGTH STRENGTH STRENGTH

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Player's Please

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Cork Tipped or Plain Ends



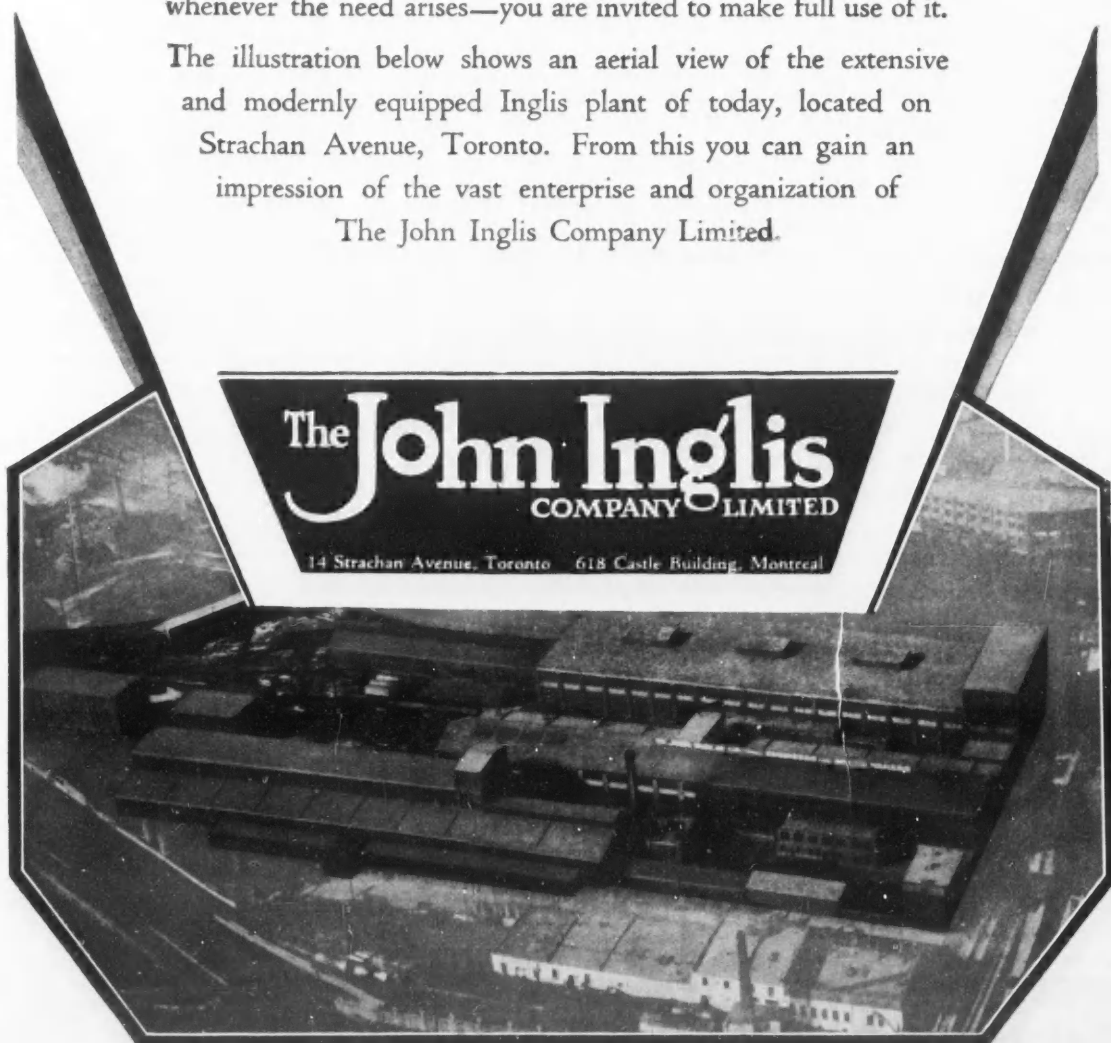
SEVENTY YEARS

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Hambourg Recital

BORIS HAMBURG gave his one cello recital of the season in the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto. Mr. Hambourg presented a well chosen program which included two compositions heard for the first time in Canada.

For his opening number Mr. Hambourg played Bach's Sonata in G (Adagio; Andante), Clement Hambourg accompanying.

The Kosa Sonatina, written by Georg Kosa in 1928, which followed, was a sombre but richly melodic composition which was beautifully played.

John Ireland's work, a Sonata written in 1924 and heard for the first time in Canada, was also attractive.

Rococo Variations (Tchaikowsky), with organ accompaniment by Dr. Harvey Robb, brought the program to a conclusion.

The whole program was designed to reveal those high talents for which Mr. Hambourg is justly noted.

"It is extremely difficult to distinguish between weeds and young plants," says a correspondent. Our neighbor's hens seem to manage to do it quite easily.—*The Humorist*.

Now, if the fellow who invented unbreakable windshields will only try his talent on banks.—*Roanoke World-News*.



MRS. MELITA AITKEN
A painter resident in Victoria, B.C., whose picture "Peonies" was hung in the Royal Academy, London, this spring.



SETS NEW WORLD'S RECORD RUN

The speedboat "Greyhound" set a new world speed record by finishing a dash up the Mississippi River between New Orleans and St. Louis in 74 hours flat. It beat the old record of 78 hours 51 minutes set last year by Claude Mickler in his "Andhow III." Photo shows the Greyhound at the finish of its record run.

—Wide World Photo.

Highlights of Sport

Twenty Grand—Kingless Golf— Segrave Cup

By N.A.B.

TWENTY GRAND, Mrs. Payne Whitney's great three year old, who won the 1931 Kentucky Derby, bids fair to become the leading stepper of his class for this year's turf. Last year Jockey Charley Kurtsinger rode the oddly-named flyer in the Kentucky Jockey Club Stakes and established the mile record of 1.36, the fastest time ever travelled by a two-year-old in America. Twenty Grand was favored by the lightning fast track in the Derby and lowered the track record to 2.01 4-5. Kurtsinger was "up" again and this little fellow who was raised in sight of the historic Churchill Downs piloted the Greentree entry with rare skill. Unless the Derby winner runs into muddy going which he does not favor at all, Twenty Grand stands a splendid chance of repeating his triumph in the three other big races for three-year-olds, the Belmont, the American Derby and the Classic Stakes.

The horse's curious name arose from an incident that occurred at the time he was about to be labelled. Mrs. Whitney had just paid \$20,000, twenty "grand" in track parlance, for a worthless but highly-touted nag. The Derby winner's dam was named Bonus, and this monetary idea plus the wasted twenty thousand gave the great horse his name.

The betting on the Derby which began back in February, when odds were first quoted on each entry, had one disastrous feature about it. When one of the prime favorites, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney's Equipose, was withdrawn on account of lameness, over one million cold dollars had been wagered on him. All of this went to the "bookies", and it will be a long time before the faithful forgive Equipose for the costly lameness which prevented him from going to the post and at least giving his supporters the traditional "run" for their money.

IT IS very interesting to speculate whether the same gloom will settle over the realms of baseball when its monarch, Babe Ruth, retires, as has fallen over the golf domains on the passing of Bobby Jones from S'N Andrews to Hollywood. When the colorful and popular Atalantan was battling his way to the peak of the golf world, golf was front page news in any country that had ever heard of the sport. But now the throne is empty and golf has somehow receded from the public fancy. Aside from the vast streams of shekel which his Hollywood migration gave him, Bobby cannot be censured for turning pro. Always a retiring and modest fellow, the noise and riot of tournament on tournament plus the pursuit of thousands of galloping spectators proved too much for Bobby. The roar of the crowd finally became no music to him. He stated in the last of a series of articles that the storm and stress of constant tournament play was too hard a racket to stand, and that the game he loved was having its edge taken off by the noise which his play occasioned. Now Bobby's hundreds of thousands of admirers will be able to see his wizardry on the silver sheet and he will not be annoyed even by a gallery of one. We wonder whether he will really enjoy it or whether he will slowly come to realize that any popular amateur idol steps down slowly into oblivion when he turns professional. It may be that after being

so long and so prominently in the public eye, Bobby wants to be entirely out of it. The 1931 British Amateur Championship opened without him at Westward Ho, Devon. The outstanding American challenger is George Voigt who tees off with the many times champion of Norfolk, T. H. Bowman, a splendid match player. Some added colour will certainly be given the tourney by the entry of none other than Douglas Fairbanks, not a motion picture. Eight other American golfers of lesser rank are entered. The favorite is Cyril Tolley, but the long grind of 18 holes day after day makes the odds of his winning a 20 to 1 gamble. Two other noted British contenders are Roger Wethered and the new British champion, Leonard Crawley.

GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO'S magic poetic touch has apparently lost its potency for it failed to put the necessary speed in "Miss England II" driven by the poet's friend, Kaye Don. Don, who holds the world's speed record for motor boats by virtue of Gar Wood's inactivity, had taken "Miss England II" to Gardone, Italy, in an attempt to break his own record of 103.45 miles an hour, and to win the cup offered in memory of the late Sir Henry Segrave by the Italian poet-soldier. None of the competitors were able to hit the required qualifying speed of 100 kilometres an hour and the Cup was withdrawn from competition until 1932.

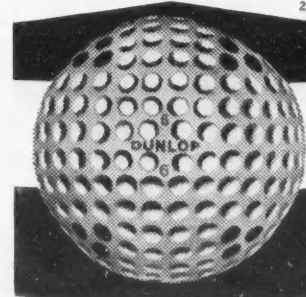
SHOWING that America expects some real competition in the Davis Cup games with Canada, a very strong U.S. team has arrived at the Mount Royal courts, Montreal, Frank Shields, Sydney Wood, Gregory Mangin and Cliff Sutter, who has been garnering title after title in southern tournaments and who is named by Tilden as 1931's outstanding young player.

ON FRIDAY afternoon, May 22, the Lower Canada College cricket team, Montreal, comes to Toronto after an interval of some years to play Upper Canada College. Lower Canada College is captained by Sydney R. Stevenson and C. R. Welch is captain of Upper Canada College.

DUNLOP GOLF BALLS



Supremacy Distance
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MOTOR BOATING

"Do You Remember When...?"

By G. A. MACLEAN

A VERY short while ago as Time is measured—a few seconds of Time as far as that goes—anyone who had the temerity to go out in a 25 foot boat that would travel 30 miles an hour was considered to be in about the same category as the man who walked over Niagara Falls on a tight-rope.

It just wasn't done by any sane person because 30 or even 20 miles an hour on the water was foolhardiness at the best and damfoolery at its worst.

It might be all very well for the Navy to build those torpedo destroyers that had a speed of 30 miles an hour. They were going to get sunk sometime or other anyway.

But for any rational being to hit up this wild speed just for the fun of it! . . . why the idea was insane! What was the world coming to, anyway?

Well! Well! Times do change! Do you see these youths in the runabout pictured on this page?

They don't look as if they are any crazier than their parents were at that age (if the truth be told they don't look half as crazy when you come to compare photographs!) and yet they're shooting

along in a boat that is obviously running around 40 miles an hour. They don't think they're going so very fast at that for a few minutes ago another boat just across the Bay where they're holding a regatta (you can't quite see it in the picture) has gone down the measured mile at over 100!

Of course one has to admit that that really is travelling, and when speeds are compared it certainly makes even 40 look pretty much like a slow movie doesn't it? So after all the joy-riders in the picture are going at a moderate enough rate at that. And so everything, as Einstein says, is merely a trifling question of relativity, which in turn brings us back to the title of this article — "Do you remember when" . . . you thought ten miles an hour was a high enough rate of speed for a runabout—or a "launch" as one knew them then. You probably do, but you'd be ashamed to admit that you still thought so, now that times have changed.

THIS summer will see the speed of the average fast runabout stepped still farther up. The average motorist on a trip will



The Modern Fast Family Runabout
—Courtesy of the Gidley Boat Co.

knock off 45 miles an hour steadily and think nothing of it. In fact 60 with the present day car is really not an exceptionally fast rate of travel when one considers that the car is capable of 75.

The result of this gradually increasing "speed unconsciousness" as it may be termed, is that the generation of today, largely by virtue of the motor car, does not think 30 miles an hour is a high rate of speed—whether on land or water, to say nothing of the air.

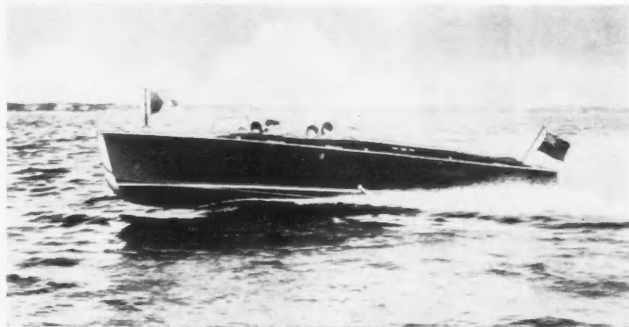
Consequently the motor boat of the runabout type, which is the water-borne equivalent of the motor car, is a normal enough affair running at 30 miles and certainly nothing to be categorized as a racing machine.

This type of boat is becoming, as a result of these conditions, more and more the summer plaything for the automobile owning type of individual and throughout the waterways of this continent, it is

does the weak sister fall behind so obviously and so ignominiously.

These boats are all beautiful pieces of workmanship — usually finished in natural mahogany with nickel trimmings and leather upholstery—but behind this glitter (and somewhat obscured by it) is an example of a development as rapid as that of the aeroplane. More so, in fact, for the builders of the aeroplane and automobile started from scratch with a clean slate, whereas the boat builder had to unlearn that which for hundreds of years he thought was law—and we all know how hard it is to abandon preconceived ideas and dictums—such as that one about the world being flat and the other about 30 miles per hour being a fool's pace on the water.

Verily the runabout has taught us a lot and one ventures to state, will teach us a lot more—both in the line of enjoyment and technical knowledge.



Running About Forty Miles Per Hour.
—Courtesy of Greavette Boats Ltd.

to be found in steadily increasing numbers.

These boats are to all general appearances almost identical in design and construction, but when it is understood that even slight variations in the underwater lines as well as in the location of the weights in the hull, can make a very considerable difference in the performance of two otherwise similar boats, then it will be realized that a constant struggle for supremacy in design is steadily going on amongst the builders.

This creates a situation that is of great interest to the onlooker, for in no other boating sphere is there the incentive to continual experimentation and rapid change so much as there is in the building of high efficiency runabouts.

ANY one of half a dozen makes of such craft are today priced within a few dollars of one another. Therefore to stay in the market it is quite plain that the builder has to produce a boat which, with equal power for size, has a speed and performance equal to that of his competitor, for in no other field of mechanical sport

The Master Showman

(Continued from Page 6)

Belasco, and very human, touches every play had to make room for. He knew the feminine interest in clothes and dressed his women like manikins. In a word he made a careful estimate of all the public's critical and uncritical knowledge, and catapulted it back to them, giving to their emotions in the process, a delicious sense of affinity with himself and his art. A pastmaster in stage illusion, he once invented rain so real that audiences on emerging from his theatre, instinctively looked for umbrellas. We did it ourselves.

Belasco's own intellectual attitude to all this remained his secret. Too gentle for irony, too kindly for patronage, we suspect him only of eagerness to give happiness, even at the cost sometimes of his own artistic rectitude. His mind was ever a cloister that matched the priestly garb he affected. Secret passages and secret doors guarded the chambers of his thought just as they did the studio in which he toiled. The incense that escaped from time to time, burned to a god of mystery and silence. He knew the exquisite torture of mystery and the magic of the silent incantation on worshippers. The mask he wore, if it was a mask, was his most valuable publicity asset, the one prop that never went to the warehouse.

He knew his public. He has left it with half a century of precious memories. The Broadway firmament is there to show his handiwork.

Editor's Note — Mr. Webber's "Broadway Theatre", discontinued for the summer season, will be resumed the latter part of August.

Writer says the world's greatest need is some method of conserving and wisely expending youth. A Young plan for youth, perhaps.—Arkansas Gazette.

Among the machines developed by man's aversion to work is the political machine. — Los Angeles Times.

An Oklahoma farmer stole one chicken and was sent to prison for three years. If he had stolen 1,000,000 chickens, he'd have had a better lawyer.—San Diego Union.

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Write today for your free copy of "Vagabonding Down the Rainbow Trail."

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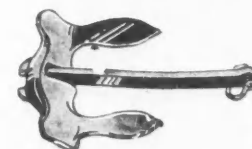
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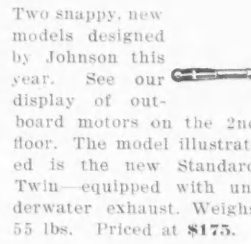
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5-lb. weight \$2.00.
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A Real Utility Boat for summer cottage or camp.
Safe—Sturdy—Carries 9
Neat in appearance
\$138.00
also sold complete with Evinrude 4 H.P. Lightwin at \$270.00.

All Play! No Work!



Just sit there . . . and let 'er go—that's the Life

Fitted with an outboard motor, the "Canadian Canoe" will develop 20 miles an hour. It handles well in a rough sea, and the flare on the sides forward make it a very dry boat. The "Canadian Canoe" is very adaptable. It will give efficient results with either small or medium sized motors as well as a large one. Beam 50 inches, depth 21 inches, length 17 feet.

The "Canadian Canoe" is a splendid boat at a reasonable price—a combination of design and good workmanship that you will appreciate. Price \$185.—De luxe Model with long deck and mahogany trim \$200.

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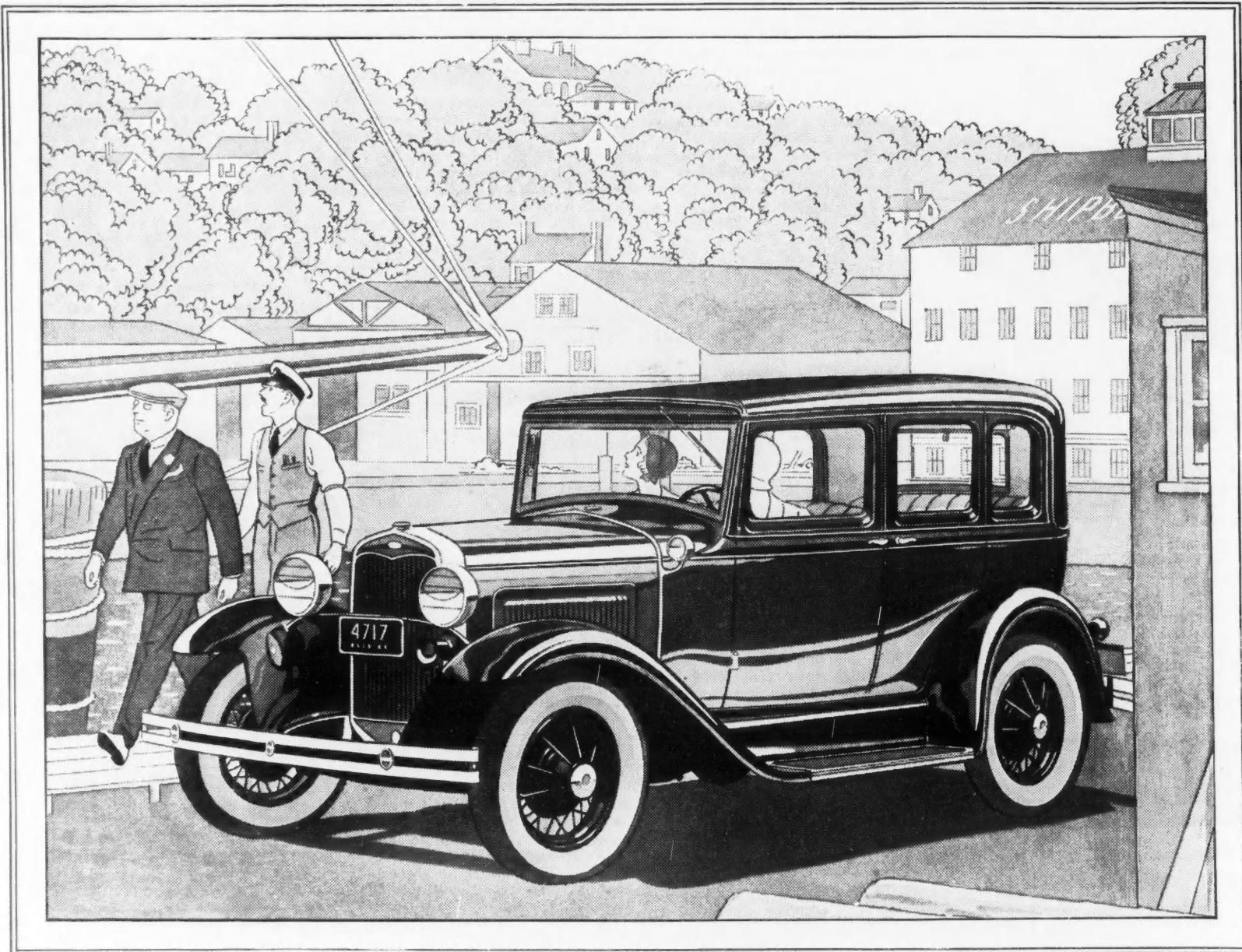
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From all over the Dominion come enthusiastic comments about the new Ford Town Sedan with the slanting windshield, introduced but a few weeks ago. Motorists everywhere have been quick to note a new degree of style and luxury in a low-priced automobile.

The striking outward grace of line and contour is just one feature. Of even

greater importance are the richness of interior finish, de luxe appointments, and the many provisions for your riding comfort.

Bodies are longer. Carefully tailored seats are newly designed, wider, lower, more deeply cushioned and upholstered in luxurious mohair. You will be especially pleased with the added roominess of the rear compartment.

MEN speak knowingly of ball and roller bearings, of valves and pistons, of the many points of mechanical excellence that make the Ford such a good car to drive.

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A fetching spring ensemble, the suit of which is in black crepe de chine faced up with blue pique. From Redfern.

—Photo by Luigi Diaz, Paris.



—Photo by Wilfred Sketch, Paris.

That attractive Rodier material again. It is a very light wool in a bottle green and red modernistic design, while the skirt is a plain green lainage. From Bruyere.

A novelty coatee for tennis. It is made in three shades, green, nigger brown and maize, in an entirely new jersey weave. It fits snugly in the back but is entirely cut away in front. From Jane Regny.



—Photo by Luigi Diaz, Paris.



—Photo by Wilfred Sketch, Paris.

The old note about this smartly simple spring outfit is the dog-lead used as a belt. From Schiaparelli.

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LONDON LETTER

Those Seething Art Circles—British Golf

By P. O'D.

May 4th, 1931

LIFE for members of the Royal Academy is full of incident just now—but not the right sort of incident. Things have happened recently which have filled them with a pained surprise. The worst of it is that the public has been surprised, too, but not pained. On the contrast! The public has laughed long and heartily, while the Academicians have gone about with the pained look of men who have just had a respectable and elderly maiden aunt run off with the chauffeur. It's the sort of thing one would rather not talk about, but—doggone it!—everyone is talking about it. Most regrettable, r'ally!

The first jolt occurred a few days ago when a gentleman of the name of Eves, well and favourably known for portraits and landscapes and other sorts of hand-painting, came up for election as an Associate—you know, A.R.A. Everything was going as smoothly for him as for a Laurier candidate in the good old days in Quebec. His election seemed a certainty. But just when the jolly little white balls were about to be plunked into the box—or however they do elect people to the Academy—the President, Sir William Llewellyn, took the committee into the room where the artist's paintings were hanging, and pointed out that a number of them were merely painted-over photographs.

And not even entirely covered with paint!

Naturally there was a terrific sensation—especially among those members of the Committee, I imagine, who hadn't been able to recognize them as painted photographs, or hadn't taken the trouble to look hard at them. The Committee was shocked and horrified that such things could be, and demanded an explanation. Immediately there was forthcoming an apology, which was as complete and penitent as even the most hard-hearted could require. And so the incident was officially closed—also the poor fellow's chance of election. But art circles are still seething with it, and the general opinion seems to be that he did a really dreadful thing.

Perhaps he did. But I have a suspicion that the real mistake he made was to apologize. If he had insisted stoutly that he had as much right to paint over a photograph as other artists had to paint from them, and that the result was a lot more respectable as a picture than most of the stuff that passes

for art nowadays, he might not have pained the Committee, but he would have found a considerable public to agree with him. And he need not have gone any further than the present Exhibition of the Academy, which opened only the other day, to find plenty of arguments in support of his views. It is full of the sort of pictures which look as if they had been done by some naughty children who had got hold of a box of paints on a wet day. But the critics are jubilant. The Academy, they say, is at last recognizing the new movements in art and the spirit of youth. That's the sort of fellows critics are!

NOW comes the second jolt! One of the most conspicuous and discussed of the pictures at this Academy is Sir William Orpen's "Palm Sunday, A.D. 33". It depicts a singularly wooden and unimpressive figure of the Redeemer on a donkey which might have come out of a toy-shop, or been carved with a jack-knife out of a handy shingle.

"But what has happened to Orpen?" everyone was asking. "Has he gone gaga, too, and taken to drawing like an Italian Primitive?"

Now the secret is out—if ever Orpen did make a secret of it. The central figure, donkey and all, has been taken line for line from a German statue some eight hundred years old. It is as exact a copy as if he had photographed it. And art circles have started seething all over again. This time they are having a really good seethe, with bubbles of indignation and bewilderment breaking the surface in every direction. But Orpen is not the man to apologize to anyone. He saw beauty in the statue, and he made use of it, and so far as he is concerned, that is the end of the matter—except the mere detail of having someone come along and pay a thousand pounds or so for it. He has even let the statue be photographed for the public prints, so that everyone can see for themselves what a good copy he made of it. And after all, when you come to think of it, to an artist who has spent his life making more or less faithful copies of the wooden features of captains of industry and prominent generals, the portrait of a wooden statue may seem a logical enough development. But it is a bit of a shock, just the same, to discover how modern art really is made, though some of us have had our suspicions this long time.

Following on such sensations as these, the discovery that a picture by Mrs. Dod Proctor, who is one of the most fancied of the younger painters, had been hung upside down until she came along herself and had it reversed, has caused hardly a flutter. It seems a trifling oversight which might happen to anyone. In fact, I met one visitor who assured me that it was a better and more interesting picture the other way up. But then he was a painter of an older and hostile school, so perhaps he was not entirely fair to it.

Altogether, as I remarked before, the Academicians are not having an entirely happy spring of it. Nor is anyone else, for that matter, seeing the sort of spring it is.

EVEN golf is vile nowadays—perhaps I should say, especially golf. Howling gales and pelting

rain, sodden fairways and flooded bunkers, cross partners and sniffing caddies! Balls that are sliced and duffed and pounded into the mud! Balls that are even completely and ignominiously whiffed! And still we go on with the dreadful business, showing what iron wills we have. But, of course, there are occasional compensations to reward us. I was playing in the monthly medal at a seaside course the other day, and the wind blew so hard that several times it was able to blow my drives back on the fairway. But unfortunately, it didn't do it often enough for me to win—nothing, I suppose, but the active intervention of Divine Providence could manage that.

But I did not raise this subject for the purpose of dilating on my misfortunes at golf. That is too old and too long a story. But since I started this article with an account of the troubles of a selection committee, it has occurred to me that the committee entrusted with the selection of the team of professional golfers to represent Great Britain in the American open championship this year is having even more than the usual share of worry. Acting on such a committee must be one of the most thankless jobs on earth. If everything goes well, the players get all the credit. And if anything goes wrong—and a lot has seemed to go wrong with British golf teams these last few years—every sporting editor in the country explains to you what a doddering old ass you were not to take his advice. And it's no use pointing out that if you had taken the advice of all the sporting editors, the team would have consisted, not of ten men or twelve, but of a whole army corps, with baggage-train and ammunition. Sporting editors don't bother about little things like that.

A further difficulty this year is that the team will have to play in the Ryder Cup matches with the new American ball. This ball has been standardized in Gaud's country—and Capone's—because golf was getting to be too easy for the real tigers. That is the sort of thing which makes me sick, and I hope that the gentlemen who pass such legislation will spend some portion, at least, of eternity putting on the floor of the furnace with red-hot embers and a poker.

However, there the ball is, and it has to be played with, though it were as big as a melon and stuffed with feathers. And the poor old selection committee is busy trying to find British pros who can do some good with it. There are, of course, certain names—Mitchell, Charles Whitcombe, Compston, Duncan, and a few others, which immediately suggest themselves. But not all these gentlemen are happy with the puffed pill. Every now and then they go out in the trial matches and get their distinguished heads knocked off by fellows no one, except the selection committee had ever heard of before. And then, just as everybody is getting ready to acclaim a new British white hope, the hero of a day is smeared all over the greens by some entire newcomer or by one of the old masters. And so it goes, until even the sporting editors are becoming discouraged.

To complicate matters still further, Henry Cotton, who is probably the very best of the younger men, has refused to accept the conditions laid down by the Profes-

(Continued on Page 22)

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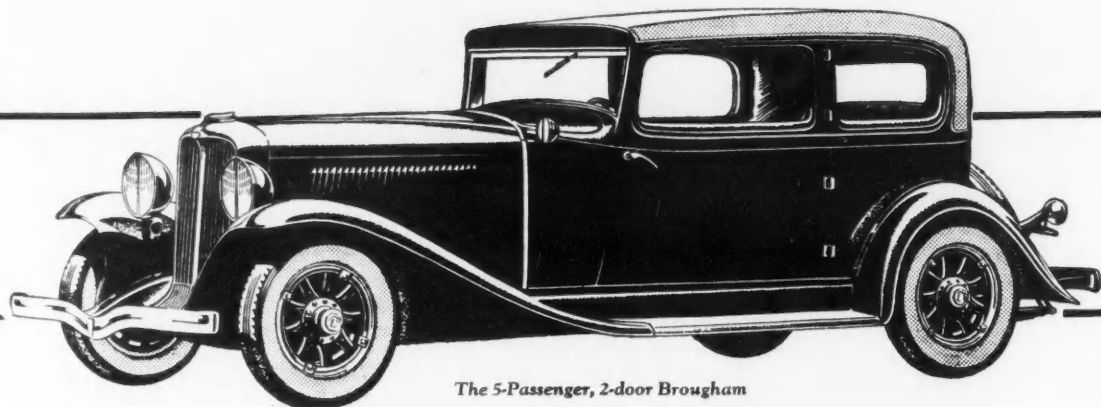
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TWENTY-ONE YEARS A KING

H.M. The King and Queen at the opening of the New County Hall. The King celebrated the 21st anniversary of his accession to the throne, on May 6th.

What Paris Wears

THE MIDSEASON

By SOIFFIELD

Paris, May 5th, 1931

MID-SEASON collections to me are rather like middle-age. What I mean to say is that on reaching middle-age one usually has learnt to appreciate the good things in life, and one has a staid and steady balance of what things should be. The same applies to the small collections that every self-respecting dressmaker runs between two large ones with the result that everything that was bad, flighty or quite indifferent when the new line was introduced is rectified and made perfect by the "mid-season".

For the woman in general these collections are just another orgy of real summer clothes. Of course, there is the intermingling of things that you think are quite all wrong as they look much too hot and unwearable for the hot days before us, but dressmakers look ahead and it is this type of garment, tweed, serge or jersey that appears between a flowered chiffon and a sleeveless tennis dress that will give us the first inkling of what will be worn this winter from October on.

Let me first talk about the times that be. Mid-season colours, for instance, seem to have shades all of their own, or rather they are personal to the creator. Vionnet for example uses nothing but pastel shades. Lelong decides on off-pastel some of which are very happy, while Patou mixes everything up in such an alarming manner that it is almost impossible to say what his great colour really is. Molyneux favours apricot orange and grey for morning, while rose and silver seem to have given him full inspiration for evening. Jane Regny ever faithful to navy blue is also showing lots of dark tobacco and periwinkle blue.

Printed voiles (English of course) linen Kashas from Rodier and wool snantings are to be seen in all the collections. Jane Regny is showing an entirely new ribbed wool material which is her own fabrication, for this young sports wear creator has mills of her own buzzing all day with new ideas, and jersey is her particular object in life in this respect. This new ribbed jersey is very interesting, and she uses it for everything from beach wear to afternoon coat dresses.

For evening wear Molyneux uses bright red and all shades of the same colour, in corded velvet for very short coats, shawl wraps, and the skirts (but not the tops of evening dresses), while Worth uses wool georgette and mostly navy at that for a quantity of his latest evening dresses. Some months ago I spoke about Patou and Redfern using broadcloth, and this has been widely followed and Bruyere and Goupy are both doing it.

Patou has all kinds of printed materials in his new collection, in all kinds of colours too, but I think that the genuine 1931 feeling is

that a printed dress must be an extra dress and if one just cannot afford an extra dress a plain material is so much more suitable. Cotton materials are undoubtedly popular and there is no doubt that the Ideal Homes Exhibition which took place recently in London did a great deal to encourage this material. Linen blouses and coats are also going to be seen everywhere, while wide brimmed linen and broderie anglaise hats will be the accompanying note, to which may be added linen parasols, square scarves and handbags.

Black satin or black and white is quite the most popular material for afternoon wear; everyone seems to be using some of it for suits, coats or dresses, while large brimmed black satin hats trimmed with wreaths of small mixed flowers have already made their appearance.

My general impression of the day time line is that dresses are inclined to be a very tiny bit shorter, that is that the calf is slightly more exposed than it has been for the past ten months. Afternoon dresses hang definitely half way between the knee and the ankle, and not an inch more. I noticed in London how ridiculously long many women wore theirs, and I feel that this is entirely due to many dressmakers wanting to exaggerate the line which after all must and always will originate from Paris.

Evening dresses just clear the ankles and if they don't they by no means cover the feet, while coats for evening wear have shrunk up to almost nothing and have completely ousted the very long ones which have had a certain vogue this winter.

A novelty for beach wear and certainly the most daring that I have seen up to now is an entirely new and original idea launched by Jane Regny. This suit she calls "Youki". Very abbreviated white ribbed jersey shorts were worn with a bright hand knitted wool brassiere, which was fitted to the waist but was completely lacking everywhere else, so that the sun could just do its very worst. I know it sounds terrible but it's amazing what a lot you can cover with a little. Jane Regny also shows a rollicking pair of Dutch bags for beach or yacht wear. These trousers also in white ribbed jersey are made very wide and are drawn into the leg half way between the knee and the ankle and look exactly like what the natives in Holland wear (without the patches of course). With these are worn a blue and white cotton slip-over as worn by French sailors along the Mediterranean.

CONTRASTS are still to be seen in all the collections, but the diagonal way of running the colours is being replaced by horizontal strips, although nearly all the really attractive dresses I have seen of this description have just

been made in two bits, pale blue on the right and pale pink on the left for example. Or beige and dark brown which are also popular. Molyneux uses white and brown in this manner and also mixes it up quite differently as two shades for evening.

Sleeves are a very interesting note of the 1931 mid-season's showings. Most popular and certainly the most becoming and useful are those that finish fairly tightly half way between the shoulder and the elbow. Others just hang below the elbow, while many jacket sleeves finish at the elbow and reveal the rest of the dress as the remainder of the sleeve. Fur cuffs are sometimes added here and give a very chic effect, especially when the ensemble is a black one.

Let me terminate with a general revision of the line. Coats which cover dresses nearly all do so, and very few three quarter lengths are to be seen. Skirts are full, some in fact very full, as much knife pleating is used at the side. I have even seen some skirts that have been arranged like the new horizontal contrast frocks, that is all pleats in one half of the skirt while the rest hangs plain.

Actually the line is long and slimming and the fullness is only added at the bottom of the skirt. Smart half cape effects have again appeared in many of the collections as trimmings on long coats or coat dresses, these sometimes taking the form of a "dripper" off the top of the sleeve or are made into the back of the coat after the manner of a monk's cowl.

Hats, I am sorry to say, are becoming more and more difficult to contend with, but about this more anon as I feel that I can devote almost a whole article to this subject.

Making the Man

Travel Kit

By NORMAN JOHN

MANY a man plans some addition to his travel equipment at this time of year, holidays and all that. A trip of ten miles or a thousand can be approached with satisfaction and pleasure if luggage is appropriate but I will forego the impulse to comment on that type of travel kit which is so frequently seen.

The fact is, fine luggage is somewhat suggestive of one's position and standing, perhaps more so than some other of our accessories. Good hand luggage is essential. The shops are showing bags that for variety and suitability leave nothing to be desired. These things used to be useful — now they're handsome.

Perhaps the newest idea in travel equipment is some form of aviation case, if it happens to give some friends (the kind that you want most to impress) the idea that your pet airplane is just tied up for the day and that you are using car or train as a mere substitute, so much the better. There is a more practical application. In the first place the aviation case is flat and shaped for easy stowing in air travel. What is good for the air is also good for other forms of travel and the aviation case is easily stowed for motor trips too.

The new aviation bags are made in sizes to carry either one or two suits of clothes in racks which are designed to keep the garments from wrinkling (a Godsend in itself) and to see that it or they occupies as little space as possible.

The same type of bag is equipped with handy compartments for haberdashery and other accessories. And you can decide the price — depending on the quality of leather you select. Under twenty dollars and as much as eighty. Cowhide and pigskin are the most popular, with cowhide preferred as a rule, and the colours are both light tan, brown and black.

IF YOU have not yet selected your plane nor the friends you would high hat, you will have a good time selecting your travel equipment, for there are other things to see. Sports bags are useful. They are fastened with a zipper, are soft and right for the short trip. They are primarily, as their name implies for carrying sports clothes, but they can be made to do dual service for the trip away. From a corduroy fabric the selection of material runs through cowhide, pigskin and alligator grains.

Then for the formal traveller there is a choice between the kit bag or the Gladstone bag, both newly designed and of most attractive appearance. The former design is squarish in shape with

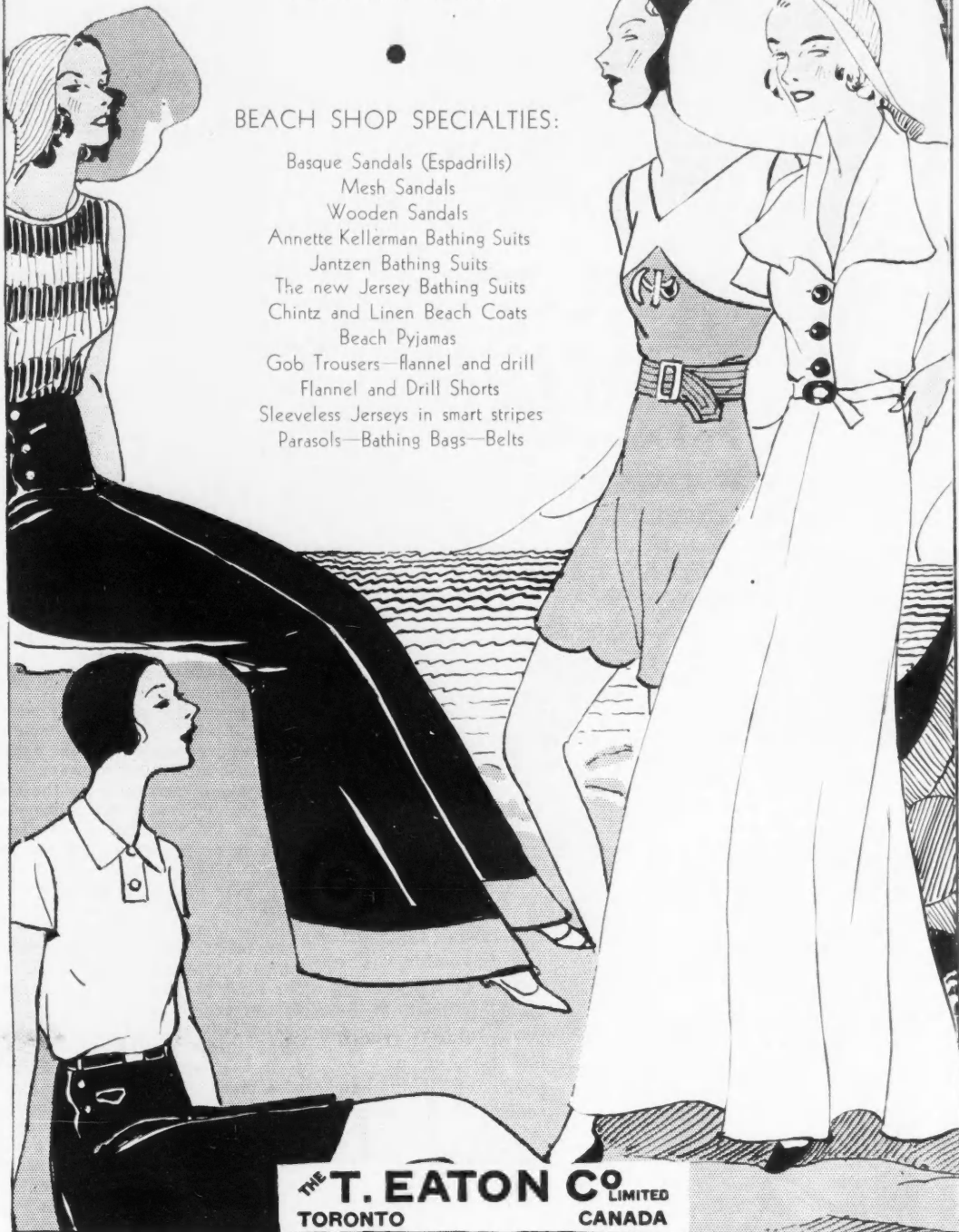
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down the centre into which shirts, ties and other accessories may be stuffed. It will carry coats and suits quite nicely.

We are not decided that people will ever return to the wearing of leather — no not quite; but like many other observers of the fashion we do note the number of

men's things that can now be secured in leather. Leather coats are worn, some have tried leather caps, and the range of accessory items is big, golf equipment, things for the days at the races, sticks, seats and novelties are finding a big acceptance in leather.



MISS KATHRYN M. REA

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Herbert Rea, Toronto, who is to be married to Mr. Gesford Fine of New York on June 2nd.

—Photo by Charles Aillet.



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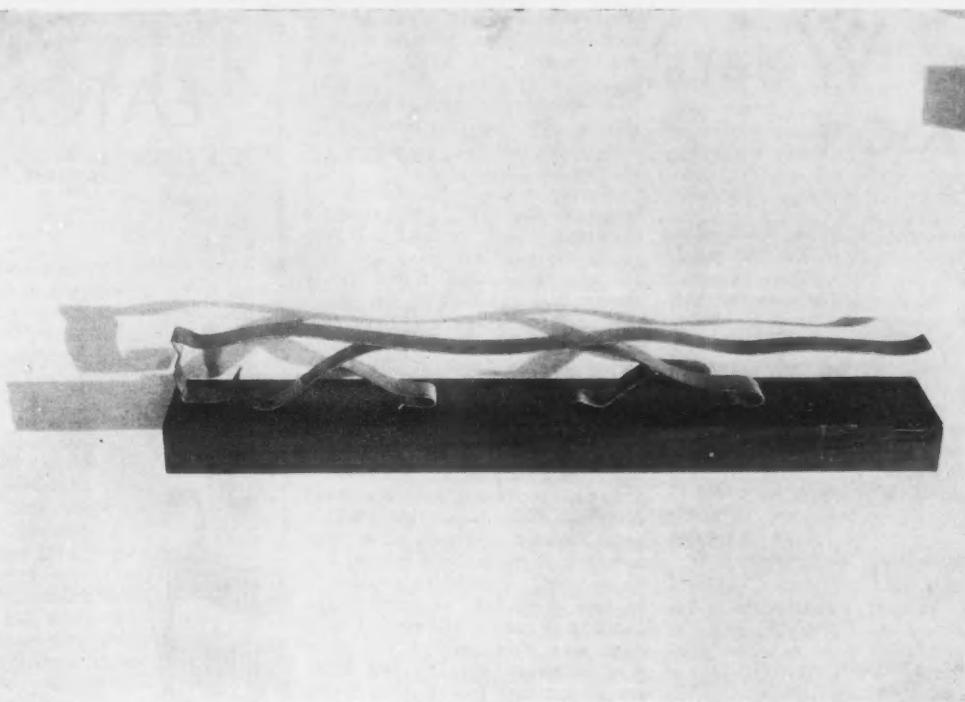
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A WHATSIS

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Illusion of Beauty

By ISABEL MORGAN

SOMETIME ago an interesting story appeared in a magazine devoted to the cinema. It was about Norma Shearer, a Canadian and one of the most popular actresses on the screen today. It told how she had elevated herself to her present prominence by main force of will. A modern version, if there ever was one, of the duckling that turned into a swan.

To begin, according to the article, Miss Shearer had many obstacles to overcome before embarking on her chosen career—a slight defect of the eyes, teeth that were not even, and legs that were not quite perfect. Very slight, almost unnoticeable defects off the screen, but on it magnified out of all proportion and, for most people, an absolute bar to a screen career.

The lady refused to recognize these things as obstacles. The teeth were straightened by means of a brace . . . anyone who ever wore one of these in childhood will realize how painful the constant wearing of one would be for an adult. Camera angles were studied intensively and she learned how to stand so that her limbs appeared shapely and straight. But, most important of all, she perfected her appearance to such an extent that she is regarded as one of the most beautiful women of the cinema as well as one upon whom success has showered favor upon favor.

According to the article, the secret of Miss Shearer's undoubted personal attractiveness is in her immaculate grooming. When her charm is analyzed by an impartial observer, the truth of this will be admitted. Exquisite taste is shown in the clothing she wears. There is evident a fine sense of balance in line and color. Costume accessories are well chosen. There is distinction in her bearing.

It is, however, in the attention that she gives the little, and to too many of us, the relatively unimportant things that she makes the greatest impression. Her complexion has the smoothness of contour and texture that tells of unrelenting care. Her figure is lithe and svelte—plenty of exercise and

attention to matters of diet is evident there. Her hands are conservatively manicured, finger nails beautifully shaped; teeth white and even. The healthy sheen and beautifully coiffed perfection of her hair testifies more fully than anything else to the exquisite fineness of grooming.

The result is, of course, a most attractive woman—an extremely successful woman. The handicaps with which she began still are there, although greatly minimized, but they fade into insignificance beside the immaculate loveliness of appearance that is hers.

One's admiration for a dauntless will coupled with so much shrewd intelligence in knowing how to go about getting something on which one has set one's heart, is indeed very great.

This story that I have just told has a moral. O, perhaps, not that, but we must admit at least it has a point. An important one, too, for women in general, in particular for those who consider that the fairies did not present them with their share of good looks when they were born.

The point to the story, I think you will agree, is the importance of intelligence in creating an illusion of beauty.

For instance, the skin. Do you take time to give it the leisurely, quiet cleansing treatment to which it is entitled at least once every day . . . and regardless of how fatigued you may be? Do you permit the same make-up to remain on the skin from morn till eve? Or do you remove it carefully and replace it with fresh foundation cream every time you find it necessary to refresh your appearance? And by the way, permit me to mention a small thing, but one that is quite important in connection with the matter of applying make-up. Frequent cleansing of the powder puff after it has been in use one or two days is important if you want to continue avoiding skin blemishes caused by powder clogging the pores. In fact, small inexpensive powder puffs may be obtained which it is not an extravagance to discard after they have been used for a short time.



MISS STEPHANIE HESPELER

Of Vancouver, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hespeler of Burnaby Lake, who will be married this summer to Mr. J. Gardiner Boulton.

—Photo by Vanderpant, Vancouver.

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"By judicious speculation and investment."
"And how did Poorman lose all his money?"
"Gambling on the stock market."—Pathfinder.

Civilization has complicated life by equipping the straight and narrow path with some very interesting detours.—San Diego Union.

Week-End Notes

By MARIE-CLAIRE

My Country 'Tis of Thee

CHARLIE CHAPLIN, like many another young man after a visit to his grandmother, seems to be suffering from indigestion. It sounds mental, but it may be physical. I am told by a fellow guest of his at the Carlton that something like 150 solid English cakes were sent to Chaplin there in one week by dear old ladies who baked them for him themselves that he might have "homey" teas. If you feel as I do about English cooking, all is explained. Anyhow, pursued by a reporter to his retreat at Juan les Pins, Mr. Chaplin has said some very harsh things about dear old Mother England, that he has been bullied, misrepresented and misinterpreted, treated as a politician, a materialist, and a social climber, and that his Motherland never took the slightest interest in him till he left it and became successful elsewhere. The report that he had refused a Royal command to appear at a famous charity concert in London is the kind that does an actor no good in England, and he was, I think, quite justified in explaining it was poppycock, that he received an ordinary request from a music hall manager named Black to appear at a charity show and refused since he never appears on the stage, enclosing with his refusal a courtesy check of £1000 for the cause. (A rumour that Mr. Rudy Vallee always refuses to sing at any kind of benefit or charity affair was circulated not long ago and did that crooner no good at all. In fact I understand it led to a certain regrettable incident involving Mr. Vallee and some grapefruit). As for the rest of his interview, if it is reported verbatim, Mr. Chaplin's decision to remain silent in a talkie world is to be commended.

man ever disputes the legends of his hard boiled cynicism, extensive vocabulary, tender heart, or devotion to his own game. These, and the fact that it is made from a successful New York play set "The Front Page" up as a good moving picture to see, and it is. A good deal of the rapid fire dialogue and most of the rough jokes which entertained the theatrical audience are of course cut to accommodate the tenderer sensibilities of film fans, but it's still a good show. It is a male cast, the four women who appear having very small parts. Mary Brian's could be much smaller without wounding this critic, but the mother's part is delightfully done. Adolphe Menjou

inal world. The author is no freak detective, and certainly "a rather nice human being". As did the "Life of Marshall Hall", in describing the rise of a great criminal lawyer, so this book describing the rise of a great detective becomes also a fascinating collection of tales of famous crimes. The author neither poses nor exaggerates, but writes with genuine and refreshing sincerity. A story will begin simply "I was in my office at Scotland Yard on Wednesday, October 4th, 1922, when the telephone rang and the voice of the Divisional Inspector of K. Division remarked that he had on hand what looked like a nasty case of murder," and you are introduced to the amazing Thompson Bywaters case: the passionate love affair, ground up electric light bulbs in the buns and all. To this reader at least it is a good deal more thrilling to plough through "Mr. Hilo Stance



JANE
Daughter of Dr. Clarence E. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Toronto.
—Photo by J. Kennedy.

The Front Page

NEWSPAPER offices and their inhabitants like theatrical dressing rooms and the bowels of ships have a queer fascination for many people. No wise newspaper

as the Editor, no longer the slightly moth-eaten man of the world it has been his misfortune to enact so often, and without one change into dinner jacket or tails can-you-believe-it, gives a grand performance, and so does Matt Moore as his star reporter "Hildy". "Hildy's" expression as he handles an intimate conversation over the telephone with his girl from the midst of a cloud of witnesses is superb, and how he changes that shirt!

The poor little prisoner who has to talk like Sacco and Vanzetti, the Mayor who had to talk like big Bill Thompson, and the poor "bad" girl who couldn't talk like anybody probably had every right to be there, (anyhow I overheard a dear old lady remark that "they all did very well")—but it's the newspaper men who make "The Front Page" the entertaining talkie you all should see.

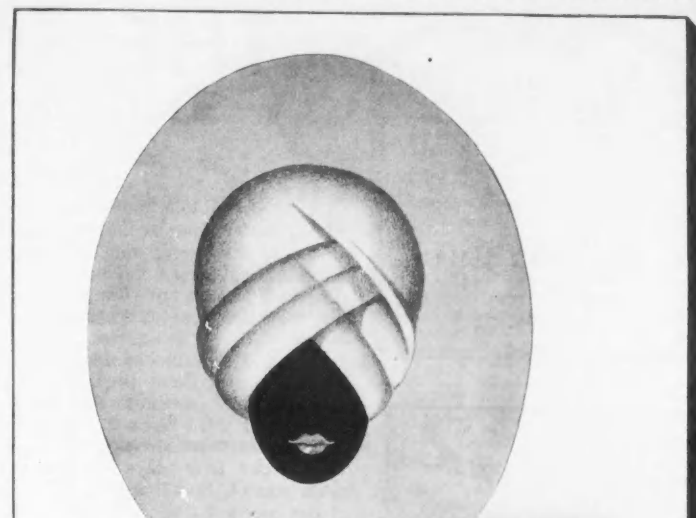
Fact and Fiction

IT WOULD seem from the spring book lists that devotees of detective fiction are increasing steadily in number. That they are to be found in every walk of life and of every age we are all well aware; my own experience of the ardent variety includes a Justice of the Supreme Court, an astute young business woman, a University Professor, a schoolboy of ten, and a gentle lady of three score. Any one of them would gladly go without a meal or lose a night's sleep to track a murderer to earth between the covers of a book.

Writers of detective fiction, and flesh and blood detectives from Scotland Yard recently met for a dinner in London and discussed their various arts and crafts. The novelists declared they deserved a lot of sympathy for having to live by their murder haunted brains, and "the Yard" men said they were always very much struck by the passion of detectives in fiction for telling anyone who would listen all about the crime, a tendency deplored in those at Scotland Yard. Real detectives, said one of them, were not freaks, but just ordinary and rather nice human beings. This is certainly borne out by a book I have greatly enjoyed this week, and highly recommend.

"Detective Days" by Frederick Porter Wensley, published by Cassell and Co. will thin a good deal of the apple-sauce served up in fiction. Forty-two years' experience as a detective in the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard go to show that "although the criminal seldom gets away in the long run, the task of catching him is not nearly so easy as people may suppose"; nor is it done chiefly by brilliant deduction, but often by a very intimate knowledge of the personnel of the crim-

in his broche satin dressing gown stood moving long sensitive fingers among the astronomical instruments in his observatory while Watkins deftly mixed the cocktails at the rare old Renaissance bar in the corner" in order to get to the crime.



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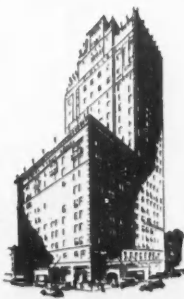
Prohibitionists in England are said to be looking for a first-class dramatist who will write a play in support of their views. I wonder if they have tried Drinkwater?—Passing Show.

Tip for Travelers.—
For a cure for seasickness
A reader appeals.
A plan he might try is
To bolt down his meals.
Boston Transcript.



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THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADÈLE M. GIANELLI

Vancouver

MOONLIGHT in the Rockies! No popular song is half so melodious as that great shaft of light illuminating snowy mountain-tops. The exhilaration of Banff where the train lifts us to the top of the world—to feel in one with Great-heart and his Delectable Mountains! And then the progress through the dramatic foaming canyons of the Fraser to ultimately find the haven-harbor of Vancouver and long days of flowery contentment.

But neither the days—nor the nights—are really long enough for all the delightful doings in Vancouver where friends, motors and roses are showered upon one—in fact, the only thing that did not shower in abundance was the rain which quite belied the climatic reputation.

General and Mrs. A. D. McRae have just returned from some months abroad but surely they never saw anything lovelier than the vista of their own Italian garden in Shaughnessy Heights upon which we gazed as we sat at lunch in the exquisitely Wedgwood-like cameo room adjoining the main dining room that I might feast upon the garden as well. One hesitates to say whether the house or grounds are the finer but together—the house with its magnificent ballroom—and the mirrored room beyond with *The Whistler*, its spacious loggias lovelier than any others in Canada and its gardens replete with the most entertaining of bath-houses as well—together they are ideal. Mrs. McRae that day was wearing a most unusual brooch which was designed by her son-in-law. It is the sky-line of New York in diamonds—baguette skyscrapers with some jade to glitter green as the Plaza roof and a large opal hovering as a dirigible in a cloud of diamonds!

Mrs. Stewart, wife of Major-General J. W. Stewart, was another guest and later, after the Symphony Concert to which Allard de Ridder as guest conductor drew most of Vancouver society, we went to the former's garden where masses of forget-me-nots and pale yellow wallflowers with mauve Darwin tulips made almost a Scotch mist of colour. Saturday was a busy day. Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe Smith were entertaining at tea for Mr. and Mrs. de Ridder who were Mrs. B. T. Rogers' guests and there, with Mr. Fyfe Smith leading one through the enchanting byways of South Pines, one talked of "cabbages and Kings" for so nobly has he invested even the simplest primrose with culture that his garden path seemed a royal road to learning. Mr. W. H. Malkin, who was one of the most debonair of guests, is now Colonel Malkin for Brigadier Sutherland Brown was telling me that one of the most pleasant tasks entrusted to him recently was the conferring of an honorary colonelcy upon the former—all of which happened at a very jovial banquet.

Nothing short of a banquet was the dinner Mr. Harold Peters gave at the Vancouver Club after Mrs. Fyfe Smith's reception for did we not begin with Passion Fruit and end with—but there seemed no ending for the Harry Letsons (Colonel Letson is off for England shortly and his wife will visit Montreal) came over from another table to chat and later we found ourselves drifting delightfully to Mr. and Mrs. Eric Hamber's party for Mrs. McRae.

Our host, who does all things most effectively, is a topping sportsman—the kind that you are glad to really meet, not just hear about, but I love that story of how he once "trimmed" Bobby Jones—at Caliente! I've rarely seen such an attractive supper-table as at Mr. and Mrs. Hamber's—of course their house is most attractive—but the great silver bowls on the buffet were especially beautiful with an unusual combination of pink roses, yellow calceolaria and delphinium.

Among the guests were Mrs. R. P. Baker, a daughter of Mrs. McRae, in whose honour Mrs. Hamber had given the dinner (the former's husband had a miraculous escape from drowning recently), Major-General and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Mrs. J. P. Fell and her niece, Colonel Husband, who so strongly resembles Lord Londale; Colonel H. S. Tobin Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mackenzie, Mr. G. F. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitall and George Martin and his wife, whose sun tan acquired in Honolulu was most attractive with her azure gown. Blue seems to be favoured for evening gowns and wraps at



MRS. CHARLES D. RICHARDS

Wife of the Hon. C. D. Richards, the new Premier of New Brunswick. Mrs. Richards was formerly Grace Lillian Bolton, of Norton, Kings County, a graduate of Victoria Public Hospital Training School and later Superintendent of Woodstock General Hospital. Hon. Charles and Mrs. Richards have one daughter, Margaret.

the Coast, but I have seen two luscious pink models, the short coral velvet coat worn by Mrs. F. L. Baker, its collar is an intriguing scarf fringed with pink ostrich feathers, and Mrs. Andrew Folt's gown of carmine velvet.

As velvet as a pansy is the coquettish face of Miss Pansy Smith, the Pekinese belonging to General and Mrs. Harold McDonald, whose tea on Sunday was a gathering of the East and West. Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Cameron, formerly of Winnipeg; Miss Laura Jukes, whose school days were spent in Toronto; Mrs. Toby O'Callaghan, a pretty Calgarian; Mrs. Julius Griffiths, who had just returned from Montreal; Mr. Griffiths, with whom we had a fascinating chat about old silver, and Mrs. Lang, a charming American, were some of the guests. Mrs. McDonald is leaving shortly for Miss Emily Yates' ranch in Alberta which I had been desolated to miss coming West as I hear it is quite the rendezvous for smart society going native.

Here one goes nautical after doing the marine drive and watching the surf swimming from the balcony of the Jerico Club and en route to that other Golf Club, Shaughnessy. I came upon a most fascinating house whose living room is stacked with important Junior League business as Mrs. Frank Hall, who has recently moved here from Winnipeg is one of the prime workers in the newly organized league.

The younger set are terrifically busy at work and play. Just as in Calgary where one of the most attractive of girls, Gertrude De La Vergne, is an expert flier and discusses the autogyro with the *sang froid* of an Emily Earhart, so the lovely Betty Boulbee here is seriously working. At Mrs. W. W. Boulbee's I met Katherine Harrison, who after a world tour is seriously considering taking up sculpture, Frances McDonald, and Stephanie Hespeler, whose marriage to Mr. Gardiner Boulbee takes place shortly. Romance certainly lurks in Vancouver, for now the world at the spring life at the Coast seems a song and not a song of sixpence even if the brokers do have to be at their offices at seven to keep in touch with Eastern markets. The musical world here is better attuned to conditions. Those delightful musicians, the two Cherniavsky, are sons-in-law of Mrs. B. T. Rogers, whose gardens are overwhelmingly beautiful. The formal Italian gardens would inspire an opera and one could almost hear the pastorelle through woodland walks where I discovered an unusual wildflower and upon asking what it was, Mrs. Rogers told me that Lady Willington had been the first to tell her its name. When walking through the gardens she had suddenly exclaimed she had not seen Joseph and Mary since leaving England.

THE president and directors of the Ontario Jockey Club are entertaining at dinner in honor of His Excellency the Governor-General, at the home of the president, Mr. A. E. Dymont, McKenzie Avenue, on Saturday, May 23rd.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Arthur Cannon, of Ottawa, entertained at

a dinner for young people recently in honor of Lord Duncannon, son of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough.

Mrs. Lascelles, wife of Mr. A. F. Lascelles, M.V.O., M.C., private secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General, with her three children, arrived in Ottawa from England and was the guest of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough over the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles and their children will occupy the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Greene, at Rockcliffe, for the next four months, going into a permanent residence in the autumn.

At the marriage of Kathleen Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tristram Coffin, of Montreal, to Mr. Paul Barre, eldest son of Major and Mrs. J. W. Barre, which is taking place on Wednesday morning, June 3, in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Church, the bride will be attended by Miss Charlotte Fortin, as maid of honor, and by Miss Margaret Laverty and Miss Adelina Richardson, niece of the bride, as bridesmaids. Little Miss Pauline Richardson will act as flower girl, and Master Jacques Garipey as ring bearer. Captain H. W. Wood will be best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Emmet Melvin, Mr. Henry Barre, brothers of the bridegroom, and Mr. Tristram Coffin, Jr., nephew of the bride. A guard of honor for the bride and bridegroom will be formed by the bridegroom's brother officers of the Royal Montreal Regiment, and also of the 65th Fusiliers, to which he at one time belonged.

One of the most interesting displays to be seen at the Paris exhibition, which is now open, is one of 3,500 different orchids brought by Mr. Ermitano from the Philippine Islands. Imagine how wonderful it must be! Even the sweet young thing whom I know, who insists on having two green orchids to wear—or nothing—might change her mind after a glance at the infinite variety of colors.

The Colonel Commanding and officers of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada were at home to their friends on Wednesday evening at 8.30 in the evening, at the Armouries. Lt.-Col. Langmuir and his fellow officers were united in their efforts to ensure a happy gathering to those who took advantage of their kind invitation.

Miss Alice Dunn, of New York, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. H. L. Dunn, of Toronto, has left for Hollywood, Cal., to visit her sister, Mrs. Hamilton MacFadden. Mr. and Mrs. MacFadden have leased Beatrice Lillie's attractive home on King's Road for a couple of years.

At the opening day of the spring meeting at Thorncliffe Park, His Honor Lieut.-Governor W. D. Ross was an interested spectator and had Col. W. Rhoades in attendance. With the weather perfect, the park flaunting its smooth turf, mauve tulips and pansies in flowerbeds adding a touch of color to the scene and red geraniums and white

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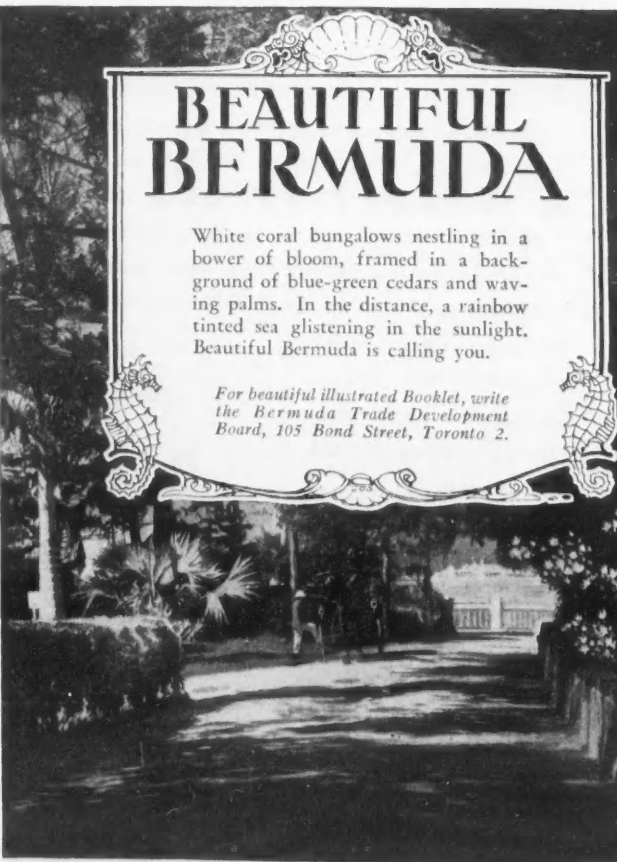
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daisies as a border encircling the boxes, the stage was all set to make a truism of the old saying, "weather clear, track fast". A marquee was erected with attractively-decorated tables, where one could have tea, and it was a pleasant spot to rest between the races. A few of those at the races were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. O'Connor, Major Palmer Wright, Mrs. Hamilton B. Wills, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. Robert Davies, Mr. A. E. Dymont, Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin and Mrs. Harry Sifton. A larger crowd turned out on Saturday, apparently full of enthusiasm, notwithstanding the rather uncertain weather. Costumes were varied, from smart suits, be-furred coats, tweed and rain coats to an occasional fur wrap. Prince and Princess Nakhidze, the latter wearing a coat of olive green, with smart hat, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wedd, Mr. Jack Eastwood and Mr. Gordon Gunn, both finding lady luck on their side, Mr. Ed. Bayly, a group of lovers of the turf from Hamilton, including Mr. Harry McGill and Mr. McIntyre, and many others were among those to be seen on the lawn. Among the fair sex, an unusual Vionnet model—I know by the sleeves it was—consisting of a black dress, with slightly flaring skirt, a short military-red coat, trimmed with black galyak, worn with a small black felt hat caught my eye. Another suit of brown Rodier trimmed with beige fox and worn with a smart beige hat, looked well on a blue-eyed member of the younger set. Miss Loretta Walsh wore a green ensemble. The Sifton coach and four, with attendants in hunting pink, was a bright spot very much in the limelight. The energetic secretary-treasurer, Mr. Fred S. Livingston, was here, there and everywhere, looking after things in the interest of the club and its patrons. Others there included Mr. and Mrs. Latham Burns, Mrs. E. Rutherford, Judge Morson, Mr. James Cosgrave, Mr. Morris Milligan and Mr. H. A. Morine.

The second week in June brings a flutter to the hearts of many students gathered around the Varsity precincts, with graduation in sight, accompanied by the many social activities that precede and follow that important event. Garden parties, teas, dinners, plays, receptions and dances are being arranged for the graduates, undergraduates and their friends from near and far, making the days all too short to round out a programme that will live in the memories of those concerned.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. C. Mather, Jr., of Montreal, returned home from their wedding trip by the "Duchess of Richmond" recently. They have been travelling in England and on the continent since March and have visited Monte Carlo, Venice, Paris and London. They are to stay with the former's parents, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson, prior to taking up their residence at 14 Richelieu Place. Mrs. Mather was formerly Miss Betty Molson.

Mrs. Sanford H. Fleming, of Ottawa, was hostess at a reception in honor of the 88th birthday of her father, the Hon. Charles H. MacIntosh, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the Northwest Territories, and a large number of friends were present to wish him many happy returns. Mr. MacIntosh received the guests with Mr. and Mrs.

Fleming and he was the recipient of gifts, flowers, telegrams and letters. The rooms were decorated with quantities of flowers and the tea table was presided over by Mrs. H. A. K. Drury and Mrs. Elmer Jones, of Brockville, another daughter. Among those who called during the afternoon were the Mayor of Ottawa and all the members of the Board of Control, the Right Hon. the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Senator Taylor, of New Westminster, Senator Rufus Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. A. H. Whalley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fenning Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cartwright, the Hon. and Mrs. G. P. Graham and many others.

The Hon. W. D. Herridge and his bride, formerly Miss Mildred Bennett, are expected to return to Canada on June 5 on the "Empress of Britain".

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Harry Letson, of Vancouver, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Donald W. Partridge, of Montreal, before Col. Letson sailed for England on May 22. Mrs. Letson remaining with Mrs. Partridge for a month.

At the marriage of Miss Marie Luther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. J. Luther, of Montreal, to Mr. Colin Rankin, son of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Rankin, which is taking place on Saturday afternoon, June 6, at half-past four o'clock, at St. James Church, Hudson Heights, the bride's only attendant will be Miss Dorothy Fisher, who will act as maid of honor. Mr. John Rankin will attend the bridegroom as best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Curzon Dobell, and Mr. Douglas Luther, brother of the bride.

Mrs. Edgar Armstrong, of Toronto, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Colonel and Mrs. Courtlandt Starnes, Ottawa. Mrs. Starnes entertained at luncheon recently in honor of her sister.

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club is now open for the season, where luncheon, tea and dinner can be served. Club dances are to be held every Wednesday evening, commencing May 27th.

Viscountess Colville sailed for Canada in order to be present at the wedding of her son, Viscount Colville of Culross which took place in Vancouver on May 21st.

Mrs. John Cameron Edwards, of the Roxborough Apartments, Ottawa, observed the ninety-first anniversary of her birth on May 10th. Her children, all of whom are residents of Ottawa, include Mrs. James W. Woods, Mrs. Douglas Cameron and Mrs. E. R. Bremner, Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, ex-M.P., Colonel Cameron M. Edwards, Mrs. Shirley Woods, the wife of a grandson, entertained at tea the previous day. Master John Russell Woods, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Woods, was born on the same date as his great-grandmother.

Among those who entertained for Mrs. Rheal Langevin, formerly Miss Costa Le Blanc, of Montreal, who was married on May 21, were Mrs. H. Merrill, Miss Therese Dupuis, Miss Lorraine Cuddy, Mrs. Jean Raymond, and Miss Elise Bercovitch.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Farrell, of Vancouver, have returned home

after visiting the East. They were accompanied by Mrs. Llewellyn Bate, of Ottawa, whose guests they were during their stay in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, Los Angeles, expect to be in Toronto in June to visit their daughters, Mrs. Gordon Phippen and Mrs. Donald Ross.

Mrs. Ellsworth Flavelle of 93 Old Forest Hill Road, Toronto, entertained at tea on May 21st.

The president of the Toronto Club, Mr. Miller Lash, and the directors are entertaining at dinner on Monday evening, May 25th, in honor of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Miss Betty Budden of Montreal, who is the guest of Miss Kitty Lockhart Gordon, of Toronto, is a popular visitor during her stay in the city. Miss Faith Warren gave a luncheon in her honor, Miss Eleanor Thompson a bridge, and Mrs. Robert Cawthra a dinner.

Miss Nella Jefferis, of Toronto, has been re-elected president of the Heliconian Club much to the satisfaction of those who have admired her keen intuition and good administrative qualities during the time she has presided over the affairs of the club.

Entertainments innumerable were given in honor of Miss Helen Steele whose marriage to Mr. John Herbert Kent, took place on May 21st.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Lindley, G.C.M.G., C.E., who has been appointed Ambassador to Japan by His Majesty The King, is expected in Ottawa next month en route to Tokyo, Japan, and will be the guest of Sir William Clark and Lady Clark at "Earncliffe."

The names of twenty American women who will be presented to King George and Queen Mary at (Continued on Page 22)

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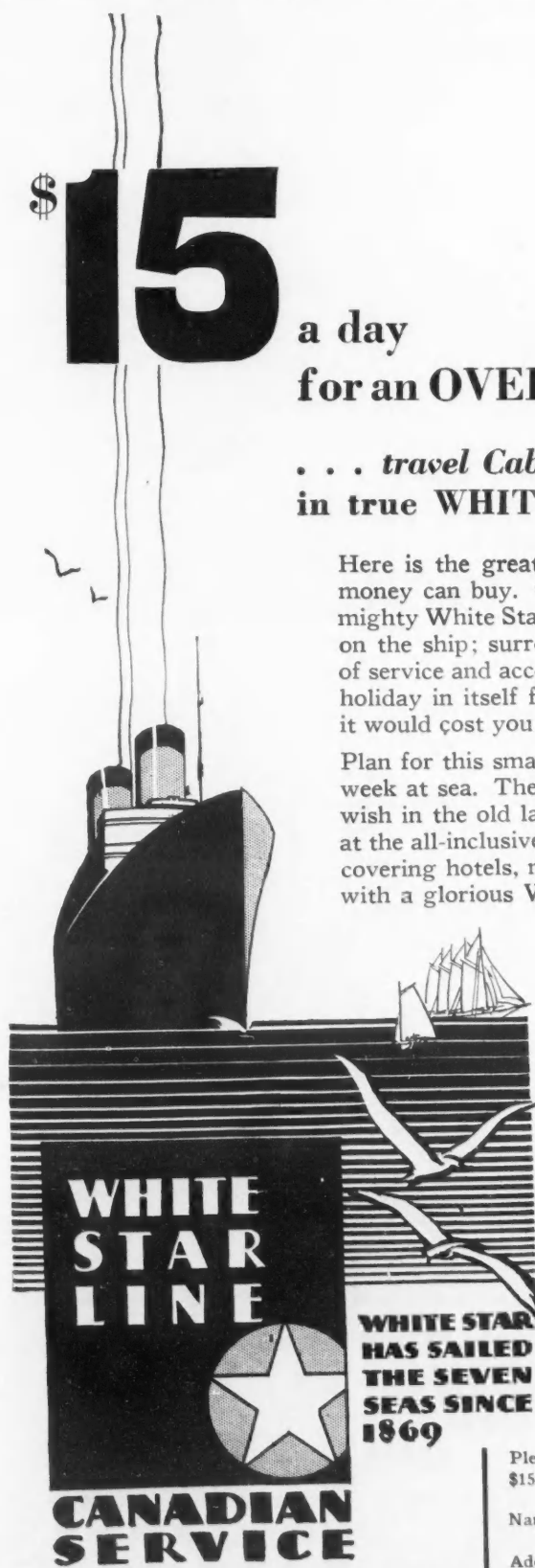
Address.....



MRS. N. KING-WILSON

Wife of Lt.-Col. N. King-Wilson, Officer Commanding "The Mississauga Horse", who presented the Officers Mess of the Regiment the flag of the 88th Field Ambulance, 20th Division, which Col. King-Wilson commanded during the Great War. The occasion was a tea and reception at the University Armories following the Toronto garrison parade on Sunday, May 17th.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.





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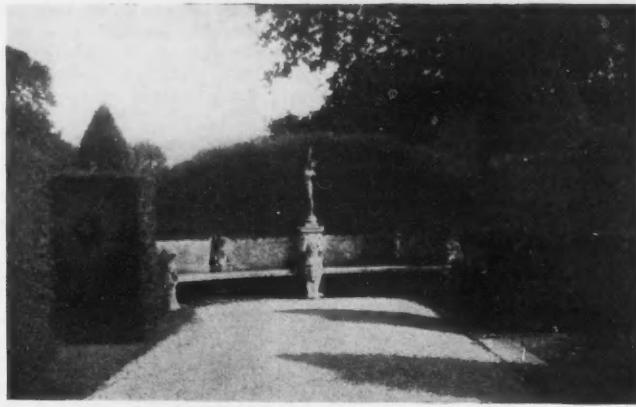
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Four views of the home
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Mrs. Gordon Beardmore
at Acton, Ont. The resi-
dence is shown to the
right.



The garden. Pink petunias,
candytuft and mauve
asters blend in a pastel
rainbow of colour.



Another aspect of the gar-
den. Stone steps, rock
plants and cedars make a
delightful composition.



No large garden seems
complete without water of
some kind. Here, in full
view of the house, is a
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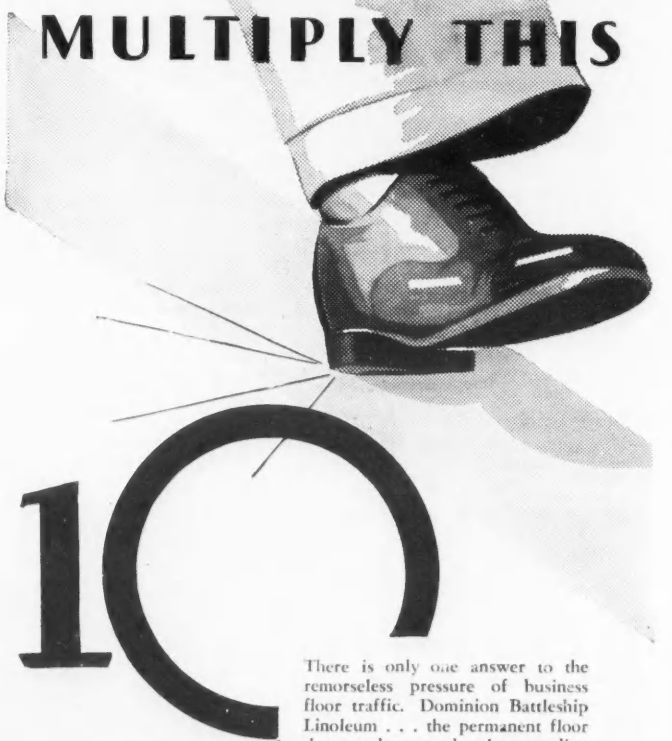
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Third Persons Singular

IV.—Rev. Father John E. Burke

By JEAN GRAHAM

AWAY down near the Bay of Fundy, where the highest tides in the Dominion rise and fall, is the city of St. John, "the city of the Loyalists." In the year 1783, after the treaty was signed, in which the United States of America finally severed all political connection with Great Britain, there was a band of United Empire Loyalists which reached the coast of New Brunswick, and there founded the City of St. John. Here there has grown up a thriving city, an airport, a North Atlantic sea-port, and a city noted for its schools and churches. St. John has had many distinguished sons, both in church and state, and in the Rev. Father John E. Burke, recently appointed to an important church in Chicago, the province of New Brunswick has once more contributed a gifted citizen and cleric to the service of a great community.

Father Burke was born in the city of St. John on September twentieth, 1881, and was baptized on the twenty-ninth of September in the same year, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, on Waterloo Street, a fine old Gothic pile, "a tribute to the good taste of the horny-fisted Irish sons of toil, who came to New Brunswick shortly after the Napoleonic Wars." As Father Burke was the son of Denis Burke and Catherine Toomey, it is only fair to assume that he is of Irish descent. In 1887, his father accepted a post in the Civil Service at Ottawa, and the family removed to the Capital City, where Father Burke's mother is still living. He was educated at the Separate Schools of Ottawa, the University of Ottawa and the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. Father Burke was ordained to the priesthood in Baltimore, that distinguished prelate, the late Cardinal James Gibbons, officiating at the ordination.

For several years after his ordination, Father Burke remained in the United States and was stationed in Washington, New York and Chicago. In 1915, he became rector of the Newman Club, Toronto, a position he retained for four years. For several years a series of preaching engagements took him away from the city of Toronto, to which he returned in 1922. In 1923 he was appointed to St. Peter's Church, and devoted himself to the building of the new church and rectory, which are now an ornament to the Bathurst-Bloor district. The people of his parish are deeply attached to Father Burke and regret his removal—even if it means a wider sphere of work.

Like many of his brethren of Irish descent, Father Burke is a gifted orator, and has been sought by many organizations as a speaker for various causes. In 1919, Father Burke delivered an eloquent eulogy at the funeral of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ottawa. During the trying years of the war, Father Burke was in constant demand as

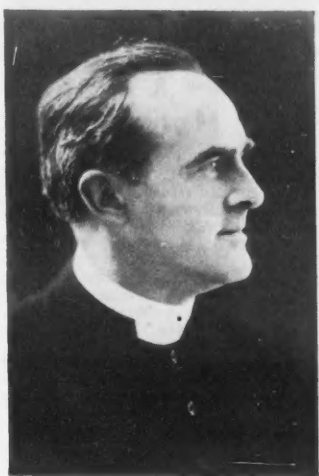
a speaker on themes of public interest, and he patriotically strove to be equal to every demand. In fact, he has always been a valuable citizen, alive to all public questions. The city of Toronto has sometimes been represented as aggressively protestant, but it has always found in Father Burke one who is popular with those of all creeds, and who is without any prejudice. His breadth of view and depth of sympathy have made him a valuable force in any movement requiring public spirit. In educational circles his understanding of youth and its ambition have made him a worthy example to the students, who have always been willing to listen to his counsel and to follow his lead of moderation and co-operation. Father Burke has set a high value on scholarship, but has not been unmindful of the qualities which make for good citizenship. Father Burke's educational ideal could probably be expressed in Tennyson's lines:—

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,

But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before."

With the gaiety and sprightliness of the youthful spirit Father Burke is in sincere sympathy; but he would have youth remember the old restraints and the traditions which are the basis of our Christian civilization. He has been a healthful influence in his native land, and he will probably be an even more needed force in the city of Chicago. Not that we should accuse Father Burke of any desire to enter the arena of municipal or Federal politics. His is a nobler sphere where the "still small voice" of the church may be heard. With Irish blood in his veins he cannot be altogether indifferent to political issues. However, he has learned the higher wisdom which gives a divine aspect even to public life and points to a spiritual leadership. Hence he is not likely to be lured into the lower paths of political and party strife. Such clergymen are sadly needed in the turmoil of to-day, when it is so easy to forget the things that are more excellent and to ignore the "things that do not belong to Caesar."

While we lament the fact that so many of our ablest Canadians leave their native land for wider fields of labour in the United States, we should consider what an important force these expatriated Canadians make in an understanding between the American Republic and the British Empire. It is generally agreed that an *entente* between Great Britain and the United States would be the best surety that could be attained for a world peace. Canadians are midway between the British Empire and the Republic. They understand Washington better than London ever can or will, and they understand the Motherland as the statesman from Washington can hardly hope



REV. FATHER JOHN E. BURKE

to do. When a man of intellectual culture and high ideals goes from a Canadian centre to a great American city, he can hardly help being a force that makes for international understanding and brotherhood. Hence, we do not need to lament when we lose some of our valued citizens, for they are really making a pilgrimage in the paramount interests of peace and are among the forces which bring about the "Federation of the World" which was the English laureate's dream. It is inevitable that the larger realm should attract many of our Canadian students and professional men; but every Canadian of high purpose and lofty aims who goes to the United States is, in a sense, an ambassador for Britain and an insurance against misunderstanding.

Father Burke received many tributes of esteem on his departure, and will always be welcome in the city where he has had many and profitable years of labour. The good done among the churches by such a spirit of liberality as he has ever shown is incalculable. If we are inclined to agree with the pessimists that this old world is going rapidly to the dogs, we have only to reflect on the growing tolerance and charity of to-day as contrasted with the narrowness of centuries ago. "The world rolls freedom's glorious way" sings a labour poet. It also rolls charity's golden wave and flashes a radiance as it rolls. A writer of Restoration days tells us that tolerance is the silken thread that runs through the pearl chain of all the virtues. And such citizens as Father John E. Burke are exponents of the beauty of tolerance.

Judge—"The traffic officer says you got sarcastic with him."

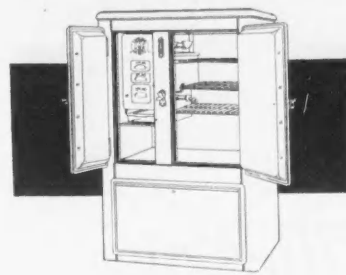
Mr. Nagger—"But I didn't intend to be. He talked to me like my wife does, and I forgot myself and answered, 'Yes, my dear.'"—Pathfinder.

"Seven towns, I believe, claimed Homer."

"Some of our citizens are wanted by more than that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cotton: Sidewalks to Be Tried.—Head-line. House to house canvass?—Arkansas Gazette.

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Canadian Pacific

THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 19)

the first two Courts of the season at Buckingham Palace were given out by Mrs. Charles G. Dawes, wife of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Two granddaughters of the late Frank W. Woolworth, the millionaire dime merchant, are among the young debutantes, Miss Barbara Hutton, and Miss Helena McCann.

It is announced that the marriage arranged between Miss Margaret Cockshutt, of Brantford, and Mr. Frank Schulman, has been indefinitely postponed.

Mrs. Arthur Chester, of London, England, daughter of the late Marcus Smith, C.E., of Ottawa, arrived in Canada by the "Duchess of Richmond", and is at present visiting her sister, Miss Clarice Smith, in Saint John, N. B. Mrs. Chester intends remaining in Canada for several months and is expected in Ottawa shortly to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keating.

As the result of the fire at the Royal Military College, Kingston, the college will close much earlier and the annual June ball, which was to have been held on June 8, has been cancelled.

Mrs. Huntly Ward Davis, of Montreal, entertained informally at the tea hour in honor of Lady Poole, of London, England.

Mrs. J. Briscoe-Evans, of London, England, has arrived in town to be the guest of Mrs. Fred Stanford, Wells Hill Ave., Toronto. Mrs. Briscoe-Evans was formerly Miss Muriel Fellowes.

Miss Therese Lemieux, of Quebec, whose marriage to Mr. Ross Drouin takes place soon is being much entertained.

At the marriage of Simone, daughter of the late Hon. Justice Jeremie L. Decarie, and of Madame Decarie, of Montreal, to Mr. Jean St. Germain, son of Mr. Paul St. Germain, K.C., and Madame St. Germain, which is to take place on Tuesday morning, June 2, at the Basilica, the bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Adrienne Decarie, as maid of honor and by Miss Louise St. Germain, sister of the bridegroom, Mrs. Jean Raymond, Mrs. Leo Lesperance, Miss Camille Leduc and Miss Marion Weir. Little Miss Juliette Grenier and Master Robert Grenier, children of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grenier, will act as flower-girl and page for their aunt. Mr. Charles Taschereau will be best man and the ushers will be Mr. Paul Grenier, brother-in-law of the bride, Mr. Georges Laurence, Mr. Gerald Decary, Mr. Yves Guerin, Mr. Leo Lesperance, Mr. Jean Raymond and Mr. Maurice Demers.

Monsieur Deschamps will officiate at the marriage.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Chisholm, of Halifax, N. S., were the guests recently of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Bowers, of Ridge Road, Douglas-ton, L. I., N. Y.



JOHN LLOYD MEWBURN

Of the Provincial Air Service, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mewburn, Toronto and Calgary, and nephew of Hon. C. Mewburn, former Minister of Militia, whose tragic death in a crash terminated a career that promised to be worthy of the best traditions of a family identified on both sides with Canadian life for over a century. This twenty-year old pilot was the youngest air engineer in Canada. Airplanes flown by comrades dived a farewell during the funeral service at Holy Rosary Church, Toronto.

Marriages

The marriage of Kathleen Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barry, of Montreal, to Mr. Alston Ritchie Tillotson, son of the late John Lever Tillotson and of Lady Alexander, of Marlston House, Newbury, England, took place on Friday afternoon, May 22, at half-past four o'clock, at St. George's Church, Montreal. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Hazen Hansard, as matron of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Margaret Rawlings, Miss Peggy Yulle and the Misses Margaret and Patricia Dawes. Mr. D. J. Campbell-Johnston, of London, England, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Charles Hebert, Mr. John Acer, Mr. Austin Carroll, Mr. Ogden Richardson, Mr. David Barry and Mr. Garret Livingston, of New York.

The marriage of Miss Edna Irene Jamieson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jamieson, of Montreal, to Commander E. J. Rodgers, R.N.R., son of the late David Morrie Rodgers and Mrs. Rodgers, of Bridgewater, Shropshire, England, took place recently in St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool. Following a wedding trip which will be spent motoring in England, Commander and Mrs. Rodgers will take up their residence in London.

The marriage took place in the City Chapel, New York, recently of Mrs. Ilse Coolican, daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Baumgarten and of Mrs. Baumgarten, of Montreal, to Professor John Arthur Nesbit, of Washington, D.C.

On May 13th, the marriage took place in St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, of Miss Sally Linley, of California, daughter of Mrs. John T. Linley, to Mr. Sever Malmie, of Vienna, Austria. The bride wore ivory mouseline de soie, trimmed with ecru lace, and hat of tan bako. Mrs. John Gerard, of New York, sister of the bride, was matron of honor and Mr. R. de Bruno Austin, of Toronto, was best man. After the ceremony, a small reception was held at the home of Mrs. Patrick Hardy, who was herself a bride later in the week. Several relatives and friends from out of town were guests at the wedding.

The marriage took place at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on Tuesday morning, May 12, at half-past ten o'clock, of Edith Pearl, daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Wm. H. Karn, of Woodstock, Ont., to Mr. Thomas William Grieve, son

of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grieve, of Moorefield, Ont. The Very Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Dean of Montreal, officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was gown in a pale blue lace ensemble with hat and slippers to match, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. She wore a platinum and diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Her only attendant was her little niece, Marjorie Karn, who was dressed in pink and carried a basket of pink roses with lilies-of-the-valley, and acted as flower girl. Music was rendered by Dr. Whitehead. Mr. and Mrs. Grieve left later by motor for Atlantic City. On their return they will reside at 1525 Bernard avenue, Outremont.

The marriage of Helene, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. L. J. Tarte, Roslyn avenue, Westmount, to Mr. Charles J. Dupuis, son of the late Mr. J. B. Dupuis, and of Mrs. Dupuis, St. Hubert street, took place on Wednesday morning, May 20, at half-past ten o'clock, at St. Leo's Church, Westmount. The bride was attended by Mrs. Jean Berard as matron of honor, and the following bridal attendants: Mrs. Noel Decarie, Miss Agathe Dore, Miss Jeanne Aimee Leduc, and Miss Francoise de Martigny and Miss Renee Dupuis, cousin of the bridegroom, as flower girl. Mr. Hubert Dupuis attended his brother as best man, and the ushers were Mr. Edouard Dupuis, brother of the bridegroom; Mr. Jean Tarte, brother of the bride; Mr. Jean Berard, Mr. Leo Brosseau, Mr. Leo Lesperance and Mr. Georges Laurence. The Rev. Father Gauthier, uncle of the bride, officiated at the ceremony.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 14)

sional Golf Association, and so has been passed over. If Henry were a nice, meek lad and had gone off and sobbed quietly in some remote bunker, this wouldn't be so bad. But Henry is about as meek as a bantam rooster with three sets of spurs. He has rubbed it into the poor old committee by administering two or three most hearty trouncings to the mighty Abe Mitchell himself. Which is very, very awkward.

It begins to look as if Walter Hagen and the other American stalwarts would not have to worry very much this year. But you never can tell. Golf is a funny game, and all sorts of humorous things can happen. Only just at present the joke seems to be entirely on the British selection committee.

A CORRECT DENTIFRICE CONTRIBUTES TO GOOD TEETH AND GOOD HEALTH...



how do you go about
SELECTING ONE?

THERE are dozens of different dentifrices on the market and a theory for every dentifrice—so many, in fact, that no doubt you sometimes wonder if you really are using the best dentifrice to care for your teeth and gums.

Yet, selecting the proper type of dentifrice becomes simple if you take the expert opinion of dentists. A prominent research institution made an investigation among 50,000 practicing dentists. Read the summary of the answers received:

95% of the answers stated that germ acids most frequently cause tooth decay and gum irritation;
95% agreed that the most serious trouble occurs at the place where teeth and gums meet;

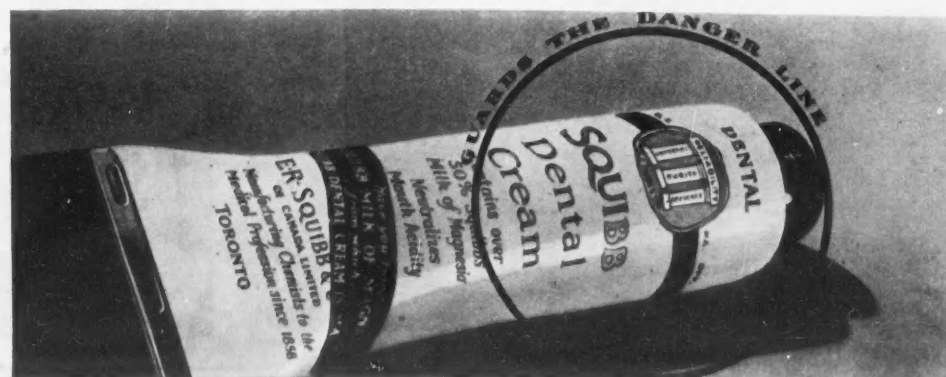
85% stated that the best product to prevent these acids from causing decay and irritating the gums is Milk of Magnesia.

Squibb Dental Cream is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia. Isn't that excellent evidence that it will protect your teeth and gums?

You'll like the way Squibb's cleans—teeth quickly become lustrous and gleaming. And it's such a safe dentifrice—contains no grit, no astringent—nothing which might injure.

It keeps the mouth clean-feeling and refreshed—smokers especially appreciate this point. Get a tube from your druggist and begin using it regularly.

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Husbands praise this delicious meal



One of the Clark Family

Place contents of can
RECIPE: of Clark's Pork and Beans in earthen dish or bake pan. Mix in teaspoonful of dry mustard. Place slices of bacon or salt pork on top, then pop dish into oven—when heated through—serve.



Let the Clark Kitchens help you for quicker and better meals.



Prepared in Canada for more than 50 years.

CLARK'S PORK and BEANS

(With Tomato, Chili or Plain Sauce)

24

W. CLARK, LIMITED

Establishments at Montreal, P.Q., St. Remi, P.Q., and Harrow, Ont.

Red Rose Orange Pekoe

matches such delicacies as Spring Lamb, Asparagus, New Peas, etc.

RED ROSE TEA

"is GOOD tea"

238

Hors D'oeuvres

By SUZETTE

THE British Broadcasting Corporation is a broad-minded organization which does its best to give the public what it wants, and it usually succeeds. Those soppy voices assuring us that "They satisfy" and that "This is the toothpaste de luxe" do not pollute the wave lengths of the British Isles, and as we all know even the greatest jazz band or violin solo can be marred by the tedious blurb at the end. But even the B.B.C. can't hit the nail on the head every time, and Mr. Evelyn Wrench's talk on "Where the British Cook Goes Wrong" must have made any right minded cook gibber. M. Wrench, who was at one time secretary of the English Speaking Union, or one of those organizations that retard good Anglo-American relations, describes the ideal diet, or rather his ideal diet. Two cups of weak China tea to start the day are followed an hour later by two apples. At lunch he has two fresh vegetables, rye biscuits and stewed fruit and cream. (Up to noon the virtue seems to lie in "two"). In the afternoon one cup of weak tea or a glass of water refresh him, and his favourite dinner is a raw salad. "You can have all sorts of combinations, mixing bananas or apples with certain raw vegetables such as Brussels sprouts, cabbage or carrots". As an added argument in favour of this loathsome fare Mr. Wrench cites "his old friend" St. Lo Strachey, who was interested in "improving the health of the masses by better cooking". This carries no weight with me. Mr. Strachey's book "The Adventure of Living" was so full of boredom for the reader, and so lacking in its advertised adventure that it read as if its writer lived on suet pudding.

MR. WRENCH did not say what he thought of cocktails. Probably the B.B.C. would not let him, for I believe their rules governing profanity are almost as strict as Hollywood's, and anyway if you are only going to have a raw vegetable salad for dinner it's not much use drinking anything but milk. As for hors d'oeuvres, those pleasant sharp tasting fillips to the appetite, I am sure he would despise them as the forerunners of

dyspepsia. All the same they are very delicious, and quite the best one I have had lately consists of small pancakes, not more than three inches across with caviare spread on them, and then rolled up. The pancakes are made with one cupful of milk, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of flour and salt and butter. Sift the flour and the salt together, and mix in first the egg and then the milk. Beat the batter well. Melt some butter in the frying pan, and then pour the batter making small thin pancakes. Spread the caviare on them immediately on taking them from the pan, roll them tightly and be sure to have them hot. In Russia, the real home of caviare, it is served heaped in a dish, and small pancakes called *blinis* are passed with it. Here the proper accompaniments are thought to be a raw onion and lemon juice, but this is incorrect.

LARGE stoned olives stuffed with pimento solve the problem of disposing of the olive stones in the living room. Short stalks of celery filled with Roquefort cheese, which has been beaten up with mayonnaise and a dash of Worcester sauce make a good summer hors d'oeuvres. There are a lot of fishy pastes which can be spread on flaky biscuits or on canapés, which are rounds of bread fried to a crisp brownness. Americans often accompany their synthetic gin cocktails with bowls of Saratoga potato chips. Personally I like a stronger tasting food to hide the taste of their gin, but really the safest thing to do—unless you are staying long enough to acquire the taste—is to put the glass discreetly under the sofa, or anoint the bulbs, which have been known to wither instantly. The potato chips can be improved by dropping a little Welsh Rabbit cheese mixture on the centre of each one.

When you have, at least according to Mr. Wrench, wrecked your digestion by not eating your vegetables raw, nor drinking your tea weak, and by taking your cocktails strong and often, you can comfort yourself with the old proverb which says, "We shall live till we dye despite of diet."

Travellers

Mrs. Arthur Chester, of London, England, daughter of the late Marcus Smith, C.E., of Ottawa, arrived in Canada by the "Duchess of Richmond" and has been visiting her sister, Miss Clarice Smith, in Saint John, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. Denton Massey, of Toronto, have sailed from New York to spend some weeks abroad, returning to Toronto the beginning of July.

Mrs. P. J. Baskerville and her daughter, Miss Edith Baskerville, of Ottawa, have left for Europe, to spend a few months abroad.

Mrs. Stinson Thompson, of Hamilton, motored recently to Ottawa to visit her parents, Mr. R. C. Matthews, M.P., and Mrs. Matthews, at the Chateau Laurier.

Admiral Jellicoe is coming to Canada to open the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto in August, and to attend a convention of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. He is accompanied by Lady Jellicoe and their two daughters and will sail by the Canadian Pacific liner, "Duchess of York", from Liverpool, Aug. 15. Lord Jellicoe will be accompanied by Brigadier-General A. F. Home.

Mrs. Edgar Armstrong, of Toronto, was in Ottawa, the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Colonel and Mrs. Cortland Starnes, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fraser, of Ottawa, who have been spending several months in California, visited their son, Mr. Hugh Fraser, in Penticton, B.C., en route to Ottawa.

Mrs. Murray Badgley, of Montreal, who has been visiting Miss Willa Ahearn in Ottawa, has arrived in Toronto.

Colonel and Mrs. Walter Ray and Miss Dulcie Ray, who spent the winter months in Quebec, have left for Les Eboulements, where they will spend the summer.

Miss Margaret Sprout, of Toronto, who has been for three months on the continent with Mr. and Mrs. Holton, of Hamilton, is returning to Toronto the end of this week.

Colonel and Mrs. R. T. Rowland, and Mr. Rowland, of Sault Ste. Marie, and Mr. F. J. Rowland, of Toronto, who left early in the year on a cruise of the Mediterranean, arrived recently in Montreal by the "Montclare".

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMurray, of Toronto, have returned from a trip to Buenos Aires.

Mrs. H. L. M. Mewburn, of Toronto, has left for Washington where she will be the guest of Mrs. S. J. Henry, and later will be guest of her brother, Mr. J. A. Gray and Mrs. Gray, "The Manor", Murray Bay.

Mrs. Sidney H. Dobell, of Montreal, left recently to spend a week in New York.

Miss Marjorie Cook, of London, England, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. William Cook, in Quebec, was a recent visitor to Montreal.

Mrs. Matthias has returned to her home in Melbourne after a few days' stay in Quebec as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sutherland.

Mayfair

A Smarter Watch for Ladies

Combining accuracy—style and beauty, the Mayfair offers intrinsic value. Made by the makers who hold 25 world's records—Made expressly for and sold exclusively by Eaton's. Other models from \$25.00.

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The FAMILY LARGE 15¢ SIZE

FIVE SMALL BOTTLES in ONE LARGE

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FIRST FOR THIRST

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For those who enjoy luxurious travel

BEFORE now you may have looked at moderately-priced motor cars you thought were exceptionally fine in every way, but—look at this Chrysler Eight De Luxe.

This 95-horsepower, 80-miles-an-hour de luxe edition of the Chrysler Eight, now available in five luxurious body types, is patterned after the magnificent Chrysler Imperial Eight. It has that smart double windshield with chrome-plated frames; that lengthy sweep of line; that extremely graceful effect resulting from a low center of gravity; that visible staunchness that denotes a car of fine quality—that aristocratic look.

Inwardly, the Chrysler Eight De Luxe is sumptuously spaced, upholstered, trimmed and fixtured. It is a car of de luxe power, de luxe speed, de

luxe pick-up and de luxe smoothness, as well as a car of de luxe style and appointments.

A vital factor of this large car's de luxe performance is the Chrysler Multi-Range 4-speed transmission with Dual High gears. Two high gears instead of one. A high gear for city driving and another for the open road. And you can shift from either high to the other in an instant, at any speed, without clashing.

Drive this Chrysler and "Learn the Difference." See this car and you realize at once that Chrysler value, like Chrysler performance and Chrysler style, is on the plus side in Chrysler's favor. Remember it is Canadian-built for Canadians. In buying it, you support Canadian labor and help forward Canadian prosperity.

DE LUXE COUPE	- - - - -	\$2010
DE LUXE ROADSTER	- - - - -	2040
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DE LUXE CONVERTIBLE COUPE	- - - - -	2090
DE LUXE PHAETON	- - - - -	2525

All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario, including six wire wheels and standard factory equipment (freight and taxes extra).

CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Mrs. James Costigan, of Montreal, who was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Gilmour, in Hamilton, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell Popham, of Montreal, sailed by the "Montclare" to spend some time abroad.

Mrs. J. H. Kihl, of Ottawa, was hostess at a charmingly arranged bridge and handkerchief shower in honor of Miss Jean Roy, one of the season's brides. The guest of honor was the recipient of many dainty tokens.

Mrs. G. E. Harecourt, Miss E. Harecourt and Master D. Harecourt, of Glenview Avenue, Toronto, sailed by the "Duchess of York" to spend the next four months in England.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Saunders, formerly of Winnipeg, have taken up their residence for the summer months in Montreal, at 4801 Dorchester Street West.

Mrs. Colin Mackay, of Rothesay, N.B., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederick M. Stevens, of Montreal, for several weeks, has returned home.

Hon. Senator Smeaton White, president of the Montreal Gazette, has sailed for Europe on the "Duchess of Bedford".

Mr. Randolph Churchill returned to England upon the completion of his lecture tour in America, by the S.S. "Majestic" from New York.

Mrs. George Edson Burns has arrived from England after spending two years in London, and has been visiting Mrs. R. V. Holland, Olivier avenue, Westmount.

Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Creelman, of Montreal, left for New York, whence they sailed by the "Duchess of York" on a special cruise to Montreal.

Lieut.-Commander Francis Gow, R.C.N., and Mrs. Gow are now in residence for the summer season at the North West Arm, N.S. Mrs. Gow will leave in the early summer for Victoria, B.C., to visit her parents, Colonel Donald and Mrs. Donald, of Victoria.

Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Adams, of Montreal, are sailing on May 22, by the "Duchess of Bedford" for Ireland and England, and on the Continent, to spend the summer, returning home in the early autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Helginton, of Toronto, who have been spending a month in England, have returned to town.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Basil Magor, of 444 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Magor, to Mr. Duncan Bulkley Cox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Cox, of Plainfield, N. J. Miss Magor attended Miss Spaulding's School in London and Miss Burnett's School in Paris. She was presented at the Court of St. James's in 1926.

Miss Magor is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Horace P. Chamberlain, of Buffalo, and of Mrs. John Magor, of Montreal, and the late Mr. Magor.

Mr. Cox was graduated from the Loomis School and from Yale in 1928. He is a descendant of Peter Bulkley, who founded Concord, Mass., and of Governor Pynchon, of Springfield, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Lois Meredith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams, to Mr. Wilfrid Edgar Dunbar, of Montreal, son of Mrs. M. E. Dunbar, of Hamilton. The marriage to take place on Tuesday afternoon, June 2, at three o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount.

Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Cuffe-Quin, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Winnifred Violet Maud, to William Toller, son of the late Col. Fred Toller and Mrs. Toller of Ottawa. The marriage will take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey H. St. John-Mildmay, of Vancouver, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Grace Audrey Louisa St. John-Mildmay, of 4 Ashburn Gardens, S.W.7, London, England, to Capt. John Christie, late King's Royal Rifles Corps (M.C.), of Glyndebourne, Sussex, only son of the late Mr. A. L. Christie of Tapeley Park, Devon, and Lady Rosamund Christie, and grandson of the fifth Earl of Portsmouth. Miss Mildmay, who visited Canada twice with the Beggar's Opera Company, has been principal soprano with the Carl Rosa Opera Company for the past two years. Capt. Christie was for several years on the staff at Eton College. Their marriage is to take place this summer.

Judge and Mrs. Allan MacLennan of Fort Frances, Ontario, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Isabella Jean Audrey, to Mr. George Forest Hammer, son of the late Mr. A. Hammer and Mrs. Hammer of London, Ontario, the marriage to take place the latter part of June.

News comes from Paris by the British United Press that Miss Margaret Roy, second daughter of Canada's Minister to France, will shortly announce officially her engagement to Claude Barrelet de Rieou, whose mother is the former Julia Appleton Fuller, an American. Miss Roy has lived most of her life in France. While the date of the wedding is not definitely fixed, it is likely that the couple will spend part of their honeymoon in Canada.

The announcement was made at a dinner party in Mrs. Baur's home, on May 13th, that her daughter, Miss Rosemary Baur, known as one of Chicago's "richest heiresses," will become the bride of Bartle Bull, eldest son of W. Perkins Bull, K.C., of Toronto. Miss Baur is 29 years old while the bridegroom-elect is 28.

News of the engagement was not surprising, friends of both families said. Last fall Miss Baur and her mother returned from a visit at Cap d'Antibes, in Southern France, where Mr. Bull had visited them.

The prospective bride made her debut last autumn and was presented at the Court of St. James'. She was educated at Miss Walker's School and at Bryn Mawr College. Young Bull was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He is a barrister of the inner temple.

Dean and Mrs. Arthur L. Clark, Queen's University, Kingston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Imogene, to Dr. William Adams Campbell, son of Mrs. Campbell and late Dr. J. W. Campbell, of Kingston. The marriage will take place early in June.

The engagement is announced in Ottawa of Laura Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall, to Mr. George William Hallett

Norman, son of the late Alfred George Norman and Mrs. Norman of Vancouver. The marriage will take place the end of May.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Wardrope, Grosvenor avenue, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Barbara Helen, to Mr. David Edward MacLean, of Montreal, son of the Rev. Donald MacLean and the late Mrs. MacLean, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., also the engagement of their younger daughter, Constance Winifred, to Mr. John Lee Zimmerman, of San Salva-



PATSY

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice W. Duthie, Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

dor, Central America, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. I. Zimmerman of St. Paul, Minn. The double wedding will take place in June.

The engagement is announced of Ruth Evelyn, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. W. E. Brown, of Westmount, to Mr. James Hartland MacNider, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. MacNider, of Montreal. The marriage has been arranged to take place on Saturday afternoon, June 6, at St. Mary's Church, Como, P. Q., the Rev. Canon Willis officiating.

The engagement is announced of Miss Catherine Kay Nichol, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. Chris Nichol, of Montreal, to Mr. W. Gerald O'Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Sullivan, the wedding to take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Sanderson, of St. Catharines, Ont., announce the engagement of their niece, Eileen Mary Agnes, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Phillips, to Guy Gerald Caldwell, of St. Catharines, son of Captain and Mrs. T. D. Caldwell, of Ottawa. The marriage will take place on Saturday, May 30.

The engagement is announced of Clarissa Florence, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cross, of Winnipeg, to John Alexander Ogilvie, second son of the late Mr. J. A. Gemmill, of Ottawa, and of Mrs. Gemmill, of West Gate, Armstrong's Point, Winnipeg.

The engagement is announced of Mr. William Cameron Murphy, eldest son of Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Denis Murphy, of Vancouver, and Esther Elizabeth daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. E. King, of Vancouver, B. C. Miss King, who was presented at Court two

years ago, is a niece of Senator and Mrs. J. H. King of Ottawa.

The engagement is announced of Colonel Herbert T. Goodland, C.B., D.S.O., "Westways" Uplands, Victoria, and Marjorie Kathleen, eldest daughter of the Reverend Septimus Ryall and Mrs. Ryall, St. Luke's Rectory, Victoria, B. C. The wedding will take place in June.

Travellers

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough, accompanied by their family and members of their staff, will take up their residence at "Ravenscrag", Pine Avenue, Montreal, early in July.

FOOTNOTES for SUMMER

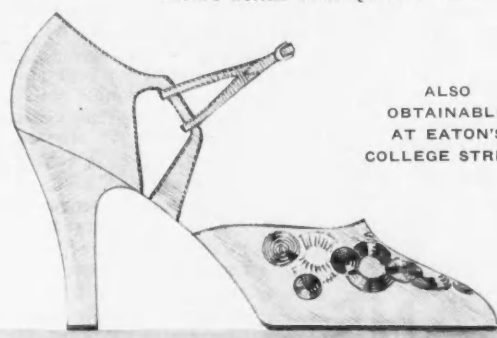
Gay Swiss Sandals by Bally

Colorful as Summer fashions . . . cool as an Alpine breeze . . . Bally designed this sandal to take its place in the vacation scene, be it a fashionable resort or a quiet retreat.

"Concord" an open shank model of Tosca cloth (linen-like fabric) cleverly piped and embroidered in accenting shades with spike heel. In eggshell, soft blue, or water green.

Pair \$12.00

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TORONTO CANADA

The door is the only moving part

The GAS refrigerator will do what any other refrigerator will do and do it SILENTLY.

Not for a few days, weeks, months, or years » but silently during the lifetime of the gas refrigerator; for it has no moving parts » no wheels, no pulleys, no belts » nothing that can make the slightest noise.

Food must be saved from the high temperature conditions that make it unsafe for family use. There is a sure way. Install a GAS refrigerator in your home.

Visit our Display Rooms and see the gas refrigerator or telephone AD. 9221 and our representative will gladly call at your home.

Our North Toronto and Danforth Stores are open on Mondays and Thursdays to 9 p.m.; on Saturdays to 10 p.m.

The Consumers' Gas Company
55 Adelaide St. E. 2532 Yonge St.
732 Danforth Ave.



TEDDY

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice W. Duthie, Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Ravenscrag has been very kindly placed at the disposal of the Governor-General and Lady Bessborough by Sir Montague and Lady Allan for part of the summer. Their Excellencies' stay in Montreal will be of a private and informal nature.

Viscount Arbuthnot and Viscountess Arbuthnot, of Edinburgh, Scotland, after touring across Canada, are spending some time at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C.

Viscountess Colville, of Culross, who recently arrived in Canada from England, is expected in Victoria, B.C., this week-end. Lady Colville will attend the marriage of her son, Viscount Colville, to Miss Myrtle Gale, eldest daughter of the late Brigadier-General H. R. Gale and Mrs. Gale, of Bardsey, Mount Vernon.

Viscount Duncannon was the guest of Sir Montague Allan and Lady Allan during his visit in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Pigott, who have recently returned to Canada, are occupying an apartment in the Glencairns, Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal.

Colonel H. Greer, who has been transferred from Ottawa to Victoria, B.C., has arrived accompanied by Mrs. Greer. Colonel Greer was stationed in Victoria some years ago and their many friends will be pleased to welcome them back.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph de Trafford, of England, are expected this month in Vancouver to visit Mrs. de Trafford's parents, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Chaplin.

Miss Pamela Sutton, daughter of General Sutton, has arrived in Vancouver from Cannes, France, on a visit to Dr. and Mrs. C. Wesley Prowd.

Mr. Charles Cambie, who recently resigned from the management of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in London, England, has arrived in Canada.

The Honorable Randolph Bruce, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, is at present visiting in Devonshire, England.

Major-General A. D. McRae, who has been spending a couple of weeks in Ottawa, has returned to Vancouver, B.C.

Commander Ian Agnew and Mrs. Agnew have arrived in Victoria, B.C., from England and are at present the guests of Mrs. Agnew's brother, Major Roger Monteith, Oak Bay.

Mrs. Frank Coste, of Toronto, has been visiting in Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. B. T. Rogers, of Vancouver, and Mr. and Mrs. Allard de Ridder, of Los Angeles, have been spending some time at Harrison Hot Springs.

Miss Daphne Covernton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Covernton, of Vancouver, has left for Toronto where she will join a private tour of students who will sail from New York for England and France.

Mrs. A. J. Andrews, of Winnipeg, has been spending some weeks in Victoria, B.C.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lindley, G.C.M.G., C.E., who has been appointed ambassador to Japan by His Majesty the King, is to be in Ottawa in June en route to Tokyo, Japan, and will be the guest of Sir William Clark and Lady Clark at "Earncliffe".

Miss Martha Allan and Mrs. E. I. Barrett have returned to Montreal after a visit to Thetford Mines, Que.

Colonel C. D. MacAlpine, noted explorer, Major T. Lawsons and Mr. F. Strong, of Toronto, returned recently to Canada by the "Duchess of Richmond".

Hon. J. Dalton, Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, and Mrs. Dalton are to be in Quebec for a short stay.

Mrs. Du Vernet, of Toronto, and her sister, Mrs. Balfour, left for England and the Continent.

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 23, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

CAN PRESENT WAGES BE MAINTAINED?

Wages Remain at Boom Levels Though Living Costs and Business Activity Have Sharply Declined—Readjustment an Economic Need

By A. W. BLUE



SUGGESTIONS FOR NEWSPRINT

R. O. Sweezy, C.E., who in accompanying article states that with proper management newsprint can be produced at from \$30 to \$35 a ton, with profits of from \$15 to \$20 a ton, and that at 55% capacity it is possible to operate the industry on a basis of \$15 a ton earnings. This, he says, should more than cover all bond interest charges, leaving a balance to accumulate for shareholders.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

HELP WANTED

The Plight of the Newsprint Industry
—Some Practical Suggestions

By R. O. SWEZEY, C. E.
President, Newman, Sweezy & Co., Ltd.
President, Beauharnois Paper Corp., Ltd.

APPROXIMATELY five million dollars worth of senior securities issued against pulp and paper companies in Canada are in the hands of the public.

The producing capacity of the Canadian newsprint paper mills is something over twelve thousand tons daily, or three million, six hundred thousand tons a year.

If mills could operate at full capacity, it would require about eight dollars a ton profit to earn six per cent. on five hundred million dollars.

With the present price of paper at fifty dollars a ton and consumption equal to about fifty-five per cent. of production capacity, the paper companies must earn more than eight dollars a ton profit in order to meet interest charges on what amounts to, approximately, forty thousand dollars per daily ton capacity. In the effort to earn and pay six per cent. on the full amount of this forty thousand dollars per daily ton capacity, difficulties are naturally encountered today, which would discourage the stoutest heart.

The aim should be to so readjust sincere efforts as to be in a good position to meet reasonable interest charges on a portion of the value of the great assets represented in this industry. One of the difficulties appears to be that caused by a most natural feeling of company pride, which is not unlike the "family pride" that has ruined so many great firms in the Old Country.

HOWEVER, we are not now so much concerned with the causes of the trouble in the industry as we are concerned with the cure for those ills. We all know the causes fairly well. They are over-expansion aggravated by an unprecedented world depression. And, to a considerable extent, further aggravation appears in extravagance of management. This last is a natural outcome of the easy profits that attracted capital so readily.

The quick salvation of the paper industry today rests in two conditions. These are co-operation and management. Co-operation among producers to protect the industry as a whole, and management to bring down costs.

The aim should be to produce paper at from thirty to thirty-five dollars a ton. It can be done with proper management; some of the companies are doing it. On that basis it is possible to make profits of from fifteen to twenty dollars a ton, despite the adverse conditions of shutting down temporarily some of the mills.

To encounter the problem of keeping starvation away from several paper communities, it should be remembered that there are huge pulp wood inventories at such centres. These can only be salvaged by conversion into paper. Twelve to fifteen days a month operation at full capacity will stave off human distress, and, incidentally, have the support of banks whose loans are secured on raw inventories.

AT FIFTY-FIVE per cent. capacity it is possible to operate the industry on a basis of fifteen dollars a ton earnings. This will show six per cent. (Continued on Page 32)

IF HIGH wages are an outgrowth of business prosperity, rather than a contributory factor in the creation of prosperity—a conclusion that is generally accepted in economic circles—what then is the relationship between business and wages in this new era of depression that grips the world today?

Will a continuation of high wage scales facilitate the restoration of normal trade conditions, or does the projection of wage standards established in the prosperity boom into the business world of today tend to complicate and retard adjustment of underlying fundamental conditions?

In the realm of practical economics no subject is of more widespread interest than that of wages. To the average mind the problem of wage adjustments transcends in importance all such creations of this era of economic upheaval as tariffs, embargoes, and war debts.

No question makes a stronger personal appeal than this—What is going to happen to wages? Will labour be able to maintain an austere aloofness in this world of depression and deflation, or is a lower scale of wages—not necessarily a lower standard of living—inevitable?

Already one hears of isolated cases of wage reductions, but the movement is not yet general. What has labor to hope for—or fear—in this new business cycle on which we have entered?

The economic history of the war and post-war years records a succession of increases in wages paid to labor, in many cases implemented by the resourcefulness of trade unions, but generally recognized by industrial leaders as legitimate and equitable in view of the mounting costs of living. The ultimate standard of Canadian wages was the highest of any country in the world with the exception of the United States.

The effect of these increases, adjudged by the purchasing power of the dollar, was neutralized to a large extent by the steadily mounting costs of living. In fact it was a universal recognition of the lower standard of value of the dollar that brought ready concessions in the matter of wages on the part of employers of labor.

THE situation is reversed today. Instead of prosperity we have depression of the most aggravated type. Commodity prices are no longer advancing; for the past two years they have declined with alarming celerity. Living costs have been considerably lightened, and the economic pressure of inflation has been virtually lifted. A new economic order is upon us, which has already worked vast changes in our personal psychology and style of living. How will it affect labor?

The subject of Wage Reductions is not a popular one. It is studiously avoided in public debate by political and business leaders. But it is a live and vital topic of private conversation.

Let us examine some of the radical adjustments which have been brought about in the business world thus far.

In the first place the depression has been reflected in a considerable reduction in earning power of Canadian industry. This situation has automatically led to a severe depression in the market value of industrial securities.

Wholesale reduction or cancellation of dividends has been a further step in this sequence of events. The earning power of invested capital has been

sharply curtailed. Countless investors have been forced to alter their standard of living to conform to their lowered income from investments.

Nor is this the only serious aspect of this situation. It is a primary axiom of business and finance that "fair" and legitimate profits should not only provide for production cost, including wages paid to labor, and fixed charges, but allow a reasonable return on the junior capital as well. Capital is as essential to industry as is labor and raw material, and if capital cannot be assured of an adequate return it will seek investment elsewhere and industry will suffer.

INVESTED capital, in large part, represents the accumulated savings of thousands of wage earners, who by means of conservative living, frugality and economy, have saved money which they endeavor to put to profitable employment. If these funds are invested in industry they incur a hazard which is particularly pronounced at times like the present. The depression has already taken a liberal toll of the investor's earning power but he must bear his lot unassisted and alone.

What of the agriculturalist—the backbone of the country—how has he fared? His pitiful story is too well known to require elaboration. With wheat, oats, barley, livestock and other products of the farm deflated to a point that approaches pre-war depths, there is little or no profit in this great basic industry. The buying power of the farmer is drastically curtailed and new standards of living have been enforced.

And another important group of citizens—the unemployed—have suffered complete or partial annihilation of earning power through no fault of their own. Last year labor's payroll throughout the world netted approximately \$9,000,000,000 less than in the preceding year.

What can labor expect in view of this overwhelming evidence of deflation?

The stock argument against a general reduction in wages revolves about the necessity of maintaining the high standard of Canadian living as compared with other countries of the world. In reply it may be stated that if wages were reduced below the point to which commodity deflation has run to date the argument would have considerable point, but no one suggests any such extreme measures. But if wage cuts are limited to the radius of commodity decline it is difficult to see wherein the status of labor would be impaired. The purchasing power of the dollar is the final arbiter in these matters.

THE standard of living of an undue percentage of our population has been lowered already. The western farmer and the thousands of unemployed are suffering various degrees of hardship as a result of the vicious and uncontrollable decline in purchasing power. Can one class or group in a community or country permanently resist world prevailing economic forces?

A brief examination of recent tendencies in the price situation will be enlightening. According to the March issue of the Labor Gazette, published at Ottawa, the retail cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average price in some sixty-nine cities, stood at \$9.44 at the beginning of February last.

This compared with \$9.86 at the beginning of January; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$11.15 for February, 1929; \$11.03 for February, 1928; \$11.25 for

(Continued on Page 29)



HOW MONTREAL'S NEW C.N.R. TERMINAL WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED

To this new photograph of downtown Montreal has been added the architects' drawing of the completed \$50,000,000 terminal project of the Canadian National Railways, showing its relation to existing landmarks in the Montreal scene. In the right foreground are the Sun Life Assurance Company's head office building and, immediately behind it, St. James Cathedral, while on the left the University Tower Building on St. Catherine Street, the Bell Telephone head office building on Beaver Hall Hill and the Royal Bank head office on St. James Street project themselves skyward. Behind are harbor piers and grain elevators and the Victoria Bridge spanning the St. Lawrence River.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.



ALTHOUGH it is commonly held that the severity of the present depression will produce some good by teaching us lessons that we shall not soon forget, such as the inadvisability of anticipating a year's income (which may not materialize) to purchase a new car, I see no reason to doubt that when we have emerged from our present condition and business activities are "normal" once more—and despite all fears to the contrary, nothing is surer than that this will happen sooner or later—we shall promptly proceed to forget the troubles which now bulk so large, just as we did those of 1921, and ride along complacently until a new storm gathers and bursts.

WE ALWAYS have forgotten in the past, and doubtless we shall again. Thus the business cycle, of which we have heard so much in the last year and a half, continues to flourish. And will continue, unless we remake human nature. As this is difficult, probably the most we can hope to achieve is to modify the extent of the fluctuations above and below the normal business line. How to achieve this most valuable forward step?

"STABILIZATION" is a favorite word these days at gatherings of business men, whether applied to silver, unemployment or business generally. It was heard very frequently at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce meeting at Atlantic City at the end of April and again at the International Chamber of Commerce convention at Washington. At both gatherings there



were suggestions for the stabilization of sales, production, purchasing and personnel programmes of corporation managements throughout the season. Year-ahead budgeting, not merely of finances, but of the entire operating programme, was discussed and corporation officials who have successfully worked out their own budgeting programmes related their methods and cited the beneficial working results to profits and employees.

In regard to unemployment the point was made that continuity of employment is an integral part of stabilized business, and corporation managements were advised to budget all phases of the business as far ahead as possible, and to endeavor to guarantee employees fixed minimum periods of employment during the year, telling them in advance what they may expect. This, it was suggested, would give employees a sense of confidence and even, make them see, on occasion, the economic desirability of working at lower wage scales.

BUT on national and international issues there was less clarity and unanimity. International viewpoints on such matters as tariffs, war debts, silver stabilization, etc., were much in conflict, and the Washington meeting ended, as such meetings so often do, with a few innocuous resolutions. It is a reasonable supposition that this paucity of positive results was largely due to the shortness of the time available in which to reconcile opposing views. Obviously it is impossible to expect representatives of several countries, with apparently conflicting economic aims and interests, to reach common ground in the course of a few days. Usually at such meetings the very statement of their differences takes up most of the available time. Which suggests the question—why should there not be a permanent international economic conference, holding sessions say three times a year, at which delegates from every country would meet and discuss international trade differences and problems?

I HAVE already referred in this column to Mr. E. W. Beatty's suggestion that the coming Imperial Conference at Ottawa may make it possible for us to "take a considerable step forward in reciprocal trade agreements to the great advantage of this country", and to his further hope "that it is something more than an idle dream that that policy may obtain more general acceptance throughout the world, which would gain entrance to the markets of the individual countries and open, by businesslike bargains of mutual advantage, the avenues of the world's trade in a way that is not now possible."

ESTABLISHMENT of a World Economic Parliament presents no insuperable difficulties and, if properly organized and carried on, should do much to promote the highly desirable end suggested by the president of the C.P.R. True, the idea could be confined if desired to the countries of the British Empire, but why limit it, in view of the interdependence of all countries engaged in international trade? The main purpose in the establishment of a World Economic Parliament would be to provide a common meeting place in which the qualified, appointed representatives of the different countries could air opposing points of view, discuss trade needs and openings and differences, and make recommendations to the parties concerned. While the Parliament would have, of course, no legislative power, every effort would be made to give its discussions the fullest international publicity.



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WHY YOU CHOSE THAT CAR

An Analysis of the Considerations Which Govern Buying in the Respective Price Classes

By RAY D. LISTER

Editor of Motor Trade

WHAT makes a person buy one make of automobile in preference to another is not always known, although motor car manufacturers do possess a wide range of general information on this and similar subjects to guide them in the designing of new models.

By studying the cars which have been the "best sellers" in the past, one may get a fairly clear picture of what the public is likely to expect in next year's models, for instance. One thing certain, and which is more or less taken for granted, is that the new model must be better in every respect than its predecessor, and preferably sell for less money.

Last year the public bought cars of four, six, eight, twelve, and in some cases sixteen and thirty-two cylinders. Why this variety, one well might ask? The answer is that the pocket book largely decided this. Strange as it may seem the needs of the individual purchaser rarely entered into the picture, or if they had, we would find bankers riding to their offices each morning in one of the smaller, better known makes of cars while the bricklayer and his family set out on Sunday picnics in twelve or sixteen cylinder limousines!

At a meeting of automotive engineers in Toronto the other week, one of the speakers, a Mr. C. E. Summers, assistant chief engineer of the Oakland-Pontiac division of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit gave some very interesting figures in connection with his study of what the car-owning public expect to find in the car they buy.

Speaking from the standpoint of an engineer, and not as an automobile salesman, Mr. Summers told his audience that regardless of what manufacturers said about their cars in their advertising, every new model had to have about it certain fundamentals in keeping with the requirements of its price group. These fundamentals present an interesting study of the requirements, demands, fancies, and so forth of the man or woman setting out to purchase an automobile.

HERE is what Mr. Summers finds the man with seven to eight hundred dollars looks for in the car he buys:

Transportation	50%
Economy of Operation ..	25%
Reliability	7%
Performance	8%
Style	10%
Total	100%

From the above it will be seen that the man with seven hundred dollars to spend on an automobile is more vitally concerned with how much car he can get for his money than whether it is exclusive in its appointments. He is also willing to sacrifice, to a large measure, riding comfort in order to secure this maximum of transportation. How much it is going to cost to run the car is also an important point to be taken into consideration, for it must be remembered that in all likelihood the purchaser of this car does not earn a great deal of money.

Now the man who starts out to buy a car selling between one thousand and thirteen hundred dollars has a slightly different opinion of what a "good" car, meaning one he can afford, should consist. Here is the way Mr. Summers analyses his buying mind:

Transportation	28%
Economy of Operation ..	12%
Reliability	11%
Performance	20%
Style	18%
Comfort	11%
Total	100%

Although this purchaser demands a certain measure of comfort, meaning roominess of the interiors and the ease with which the car can travel over none too smooth roads at high speeds, exclusiveness does not enter into his demands. But it is interesting to note that this purchaser places only 28% worth of value on transportation, while the man in the \$700-\$800 class values transportation at 50%. Economy of operation becomes less of a

factor, indicating that this purchaser, in addition to being able to buy a more expensive car, is also in a position to pay out more for its operation and upkeep. He also values somewhat more highly such factors as performance, for example 20% as against 8%.

NOW what about the man with fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars to spend? What is he likely to look for in the car he buys? Exclusiveness? Comfort? Power? Let us see:

Transportation	20%
Economy of Operation ..	10%
Reliability	15%
Performance	24%
Style	18%
Comfort	13%
Total	100%

It will be noted that the transportation needs of this buyer are only 20%, or less than half of those of the man in the \$700-\$800 class. This is explainable by the fact that this latter purchaser is probably a two-car owner, and further that his children are probably away at college, so that his transportation problem, or how much car he can get for the money is of considerably less importance than of buyer number one.

The \$2500 buyer has still further ideas of how the purchase price of an automobile should be divided. Transportation and economy of operation become to him almost negligible factors, while performance, style, comfort,

and exclusiveness play a much more important part in the selection of a suitable car. Here is how Mr. Summers feels this buyer sizes up the car he is considering buying:

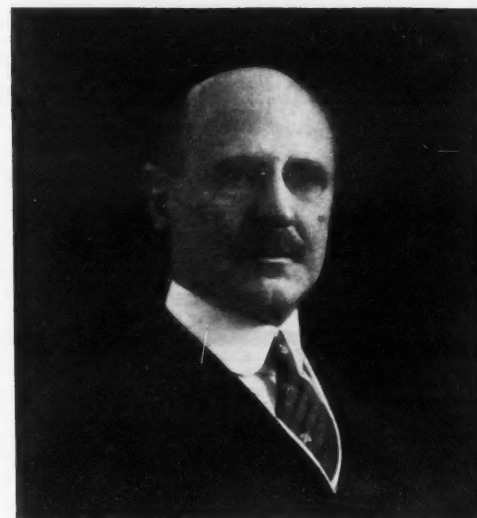
Transportation	10%
Economy of Operation ..	8%
Reliability	15%
Performance	27%
Style	18%
Comfort	15%
Exclusiveness	7%
Total	100%

NOW, when we come to the monied buyer, again it is interesting to watch him as he weighs the value of the car he contemplates purchasing. Money being no object, he may select a car costing anywhere between four thousand and ten thousand dollars. Regardless of the exact amount to be spent, this purchaser will weigh the car's worth somewhat after this fashion:

Transportation	5%
Economy of Operation ..	3%
Reliability	17%
Performance	24%
Style	18%
Comfort	18%
Exclusiveness	15%
Total	100%

This man's car is almost certain to be chauffeur driven, with the result that the performance factor, that is, the ability of the car to do such feats as climb hills at

(Continued on Next Page)



WORK AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Following a recent visit of inspection to Abitibi Canyon, L. R. Wilson, Vice-President of the Ontario Power Service Corporation, Abitibi subsidiary, which is engaged in an important hydro-electric development there, stated that work is now ahead of schedule. Complete denial was given to recent rumors that construction operations had slowed down.

Ambassador of Canadian Commerce

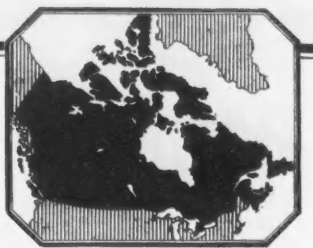


AMONG the many Canadian institutions doing business beyond the boundaries of the Dominion is The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. Travellers encircling the globe see offices of the Company in the United States, Great Britain, Egypt and South Africa; in India, China and Japan—in the Philippine Islands—in South and Central America—in the West Indies. In many of these countries The Manufacturers Life has been the pioneer of Canadian commerce, inculcating Canadian standards of thrift and protection, building respect for Canadian business.

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CONTROL COMES TO CANADA

New directors have been added to the Board of Easy Washing Machine Co., Ltd., following passing of control to Canadian hands, among whom is Mark Bredin of Toronto, who has also been elected Vice-President.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

CAN WAGES BE MAINTAINED?

(Continued from Page 29)

imposes a severe additional handicap against international trade which bears with particular severity upon primary producing nations.

Canada is finding it increasingly difficult to sell in foreign markets. Her production costs are high, labor is expensive. Our goods have to compete with more cheaply manufactured products in other markets, more especially in Europe where labor costs and standards of living much lower than here prevail. Of course we do not wish to introduce European standards into Canada but labor must share in the sacrifice that the country is now making.

BBROADLY the situation resolves itself down to this. Our labor costs are high. We cannot sell effectively in our own markets owing to an inequitable degree of deflation in various industries and groups. We cannot successfully compete in foreign markets for corresponding reasons. Economists agree that there is no such condition as over-production; rather under-consumption is the real menace. They argue that there is always a market for goods at some price, but if the price set by the marginal supply is well below the profit margin then markets have no particular utility for the producer.

Under-consumption is a product of depression, fear and lack of confidence, and an unwillingness to buy in the face of an inequitable or unstable price situation. So long as retail prices are out of line with primary goods conservative buying will continue, but as soon as stable equilibrium has been restored buying will appear in sufficient volume to take care of production until such time as the economic forces get out of alignment again.

As we have seen, labor at present occupies a conspicuous place in our economic program. Labor constitutes a large buying power in itself which high wages helps to foster. But can this buying reserve be lastingly effective in the face of abnormal inequalities in our economic system? We doubt it, but time will tell.

HELP WANTED

(Continued from Page 25)

on the five hundred million dollars already referred to. True, it would be unsound to pay out these profits in their entirety, but it would be perfectly sound to pay out half of such profits, and this would be ample, on the average, to meet more than all the bond interest charges. It is then reasonable to leave preferred stock shareholders to await payment of accumulation of dividends, in which they have every right to look hopefully and optimistically to the future. For the time being, it should be assumed though that bonds and preferred stocks together, outstanding against any financial structure, should not exceed forty thousand dollars a ton of daily capacity.

Mr. John Stodler, the eminent authority on all matters pertaining to the industry, has carefully compiled data which, after allowing for the retiring of certain obsolete tonnage, reveals the strong probability which, by 1934 or 1935, consumption will have fully caught up to production capacity. This assumes, naturally, that no new ton-

nage will be installed in the meantime.

Any interested holder of paper securities has reason to be hopeful if his holdings can be measured within the arbitrary yard-stick of forty thousand dollars per daily ton capacity. The day will undoubtedly return when securities of newsprint paper companies will far exceed in value this figure of forty thousand dollars a ton. Replacement value today is thirty thousand dollars a ton for the plant, ten thousand dollars a ton for forests, and it takes about six thousand dollars a ton in cash besides for working capital; thus we have a replacement value of forty-six thousand dollars a ton on a going concern.

AT ONE time, during the hectic days of the boom period of 1929, securities of paper companies sold on the market at as high a valuation as one hundred and ten thousand dollars per daily ton capacity. That was an absurd figure, but it is no less absurd than the figure revealed by the other extremity, which the security market is now lingering at. As an example, take the St. Lawrence Corporation. Its mills have a fully modern producing capacity of eleven hundred tons daily. Its forests are among the best and cheapest. Its working capital is ample. It has less than eight thousand dollars per daily ton capacity in bonds, and only twenty-two thousand per ton in preferred stock.

Yet its shares and bonds are selling at a price which, after deducting the working capital, places a value on these properties of only six thousand five hundred dollars a ton, or one-sixth the replacement value. Could anything be more absurd? And, still, worshippers of the stock market say that the "ticker tells the truth". One wonders what it was telling when it put a value of one hundred and ten thousand dollars a ton on newsprint securities, and now only six thousand five hundred dollars a ton.

Obviously the stock market is wrong in both extremes. The newsprint paper business is a good and profitable industry if and when properly managed.

Two or three good leaders can rehabilitate this industry very rapidly. Will they be picked, or will the method of discovering them prove too slow?



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Our facilities are available to all investors and we shall be glad to arrange the exchange of War Loan or Victory Bonds, for bonds of the Dominion of Canada 1931 Conversion Loan, without expense to bondholders. Applications may be sent to us by letter or by collect telegram or telephone. Full details will be provided on request.

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To the Holders of WAR LOAN AND VICTORY BONDS

A Statement by the Minister of Finance

»»

IN THE dark days of the War, Canadians loaned to the Government of the Dominion many hundred millions of dollars to enable the operations of the Allies to be carried to a successful conclusion.

When Canadians loaned their money to the Government, they received bonds which were promises to repay them the sum loaned with interest at the rate of 5% or 5½% per annum. On the 1st of October next, \$53,000,000 of these bonds become due; on the 1st of November, 1932, the maturity will be \$73,000,000; on the 1st of November, 1933, \$446,000,000; and, in 1934, \$511,000,000 must be provided for.

It would not be prudent, either in the interest of the security holders or the country itself, to wait until these loans become due before providing for their payment or conversion. Action must be taken well in advance of the due dates to protect the credit of the country. The Government believes this an opportune time to afford Canadians the opportunity to exchange the bonds, which they own maturing in the next few years, for new bonds of the Dominion of Canada carrying interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, which is a very attractive return. Prior to the maturity date of the present bonds, those who accept this offer will, of course, continue to be paid interest at the rate as provided by the bonds they exchange.

Canadians who have always shown confidence in their country are earnestly invited to exchange the bonds they now own for bonds of the new issue. By so doing, they will render less difficult the task of providing for the future finances of the country, will enhance its credit and will greatly assist the Government in the present period of worldwide readjustments.

No money will be asked for and no new bonds will be sold at this time. It is proposed to limit the present conversion to \$250,000,000, but the Government has the right at its discretion to increase the amount if Canadians indicate a general desire to continue their investments in the securities of their Dominion. The subscription books will close on the 23rd of May.

I earnestly seek the active support of my fellow Canadians in making this conversion, which is one of the largest financial operations our country has undertaken in recent years, creditable alike to Canada and its citizens.

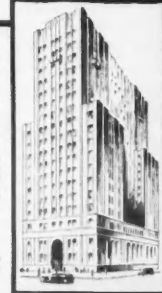
R. B. Bennett

Minister of Finance.

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Dividend Notice

A quarterly dividend of .30c per share on the class A and class B shares of the Rogers-Majestic Corporation, Limited, has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the first day of June, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1931.

By Order,

SAMUEL ROGERS, Secretary.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 177

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th May, 1931, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.
Toronto, 17th April, 1931.